hold

JRE

nd-av.,

10 a.m.

xth-st.

10 a. m.

ALE.

Sale.

olph-st.,

Kinds.

SALE

) a. m.

a. m.,

Stock

OES

8. M.,

ent of

May 5,

ED,

rier,

DS

# SILVER AND SILVER-PLATED WARE.

## \$20,000 worth of Solid Silver and Silver-Plated Ware.

Monday, May 3, at 10:30 a. m. and 2 p. m., At our Store, corner of Clark and Madison-sts.

72 Cake Baskets. 72 Card Receivers. 150 Butter Dishes, Waiters, Tollet Sets, Vases, Cups, Goblets, Napkin Rings. 200 sets Sterling Silver Spoons. 60 combination cases Solid Sterling Silver.

SPRING OVERCOATINGS.

English

Trowserings.

LINDSAY BROS.,

141 and 143 Dearborn-st.

**NEW LAW BOOKS** 

BIGELOW'S LAW OF BILLS, NOTES
AND CHECKS. Illustrated by Leading Cases
Second Edition. Syo. 86.00.

COLEY'S CONSTITUTIONAL LAW. The General Principles of Constitutional Law in the United States of America. By Hon. Thomas M. Cooley. Ilmo. Cloth or Leatherette, \$2.50; sheep, \$3.00.

BEARD'S CIVIL PLEADING. The Principles of Pleading in Civil Actions. By F. F. Heard. Emo. Leatherette, \$2.50; sheep, \$3.00.

FRAUDS. Fourth Edition. 8vo. 26.00.

PREBLE'S PATENT CASE INDEX. By W. P. Preble, Jr. 12mo. 8.00.

CHOULER'S BAILMENTS, INCLUDING CARRIERS. By James Schouler. Syo. 8600.

Nearly Ready: HISHOP'S CRIMINAL PROCEDURE.
Third Edition, 2 vols. 8vo. 82.00.

KERE ON INJUNCTIONS. Second Edition.
6vo. 8to.

FINANCIAL.

IRON SILVER MINING COMPANY.

Organized under the laws of New York.
costion of Mine: LEADVILLE, COLORADO
tital Stock, \$10,000,000; \$10,000 shares; Par Value
STOCK UNASSESSABLE.

President, GEO. D. ROBERTS.
Vice-President, STEPHEN V. WRITE.

LOOMIS L. WHITE & CO.,

Bankers,

40 Broadway, New York.

Deposits received subject to check at sight, on which interest is allowed. Stocks, Bonds, and all Securities dealt in at the N. Y. Stock Exchange bought and sold on commission.

GENERAL NOTICES.

SIDEWALKS.

Prompt attention given to all orders for Diamond or Plain Paving of Sidewalks and Basement Floors with English Portland Cement, equally ornamental, durable, and about one-half the cost of limestone. All work done by us fully guaranteed.

PORTLAND CEMENT PAVING CO.

J. B. HURLBUT, Patentee and Manager.

SALVAGE SALE.

258 pigs Tin, 2 pigs Lead, Jettisoned from Propeller Badger State Nov. 28, 1879. JAMES B. KELLOGG, Adjuster. REMOVALS.

Wednesday, May 12, at 10 o'clock a. m., at West Transportation Co.'s Warehouse, 30 South Water-I will cause to be sold at auction, for account of wh it may concern.

We will pay to a charitable institution \$100 in cas of an Inguinal Hernia that can be retained by the hand that we cannot retain with the PARKER RE TENTIVE COMMON-SENSE TRUSS, patented Jul 18, 1878. BARTLETT, BUTMAN & PARKER, \$1878. Chicago, III.

DR. PARKER, the patentee, has had 20 years' ex-perience, the last 8 years with Marine Hospitals, Ar-my, Navy, and Fensioners, the government having adopted our appliance as the best in use. Many of the worst cases cured.

OCEAN NAVIGATION.

STATE LINE To Glascow, Liverpoot, Dublin, Belfast, and London-derry, from N. Y., every Thursday, Pirst Cabin, 80 to 85, according to accommodation. Second Cabin, 86, Steerage, 25. 50 Broadway, N. Y., and 164 Randolph-si., Chicago. JOHN BLEGEN, Western Manager.

NORTH CERMAN LLOYD.

Seew York. In GERWAN LLOYD.

Steamers sail every Saturday from New York for Southampton and Bremen. Passengers booked for London and Paris at lowest rank of the Control of

LITTLE, BROWN & CO.,

Col. W. B. KEELER, Salesn

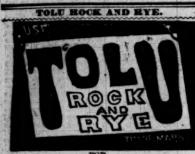
Spring EL PRINCIPE DE GALES Overcoatings

#### Cigar Factory **ELEGANT SUITINGS,** OF KEY WEST.

Having secured the finest Vuelta Abajo Havana Tobacco, the Cigars of this Factory, under the world-known brands of EL PRINCIPE DE GALES

LA PERLA DE CAYO HUESO,

KANTZLER & HARGIS, 119 Clark-st. THORWART & ROENLING, 188 & 190 E. Randolph. V. H. Schimpferman & Son, 172 E. Madison-st.



Coughs, Colds, Sore Throat, Bronchitis, Asthma, Consumption, And All Discases of THEOAT and LUNGS.

CAUTION . BON'T BE DECRIVED by unprincipled dealers who try to palm off upon you Rook and Rye in place of our TOLU BOCK AND RYE, which is the only medicated article made, the genuine having mly medicated article made, the genuine has GOVERNMENT STAMP on each bottle. AWRENCE MARTIN, Propr 111 Madison-st., Chicago.

Told by DRUGGISTS, CROCERS, as

CONSTITUTION WATER.

40 CONSTITUTION WATER THREE TIMES A DAY,
CURES BRIGHT'S DISEASE, INFLAMMATION OF
THE KIDNETS, STONE IN THE BLADDER, CATARRH OF THE BLADDER, GLEET, DIABETES,
GRAVEL, BRICK-DUST DIPOSIT, CHILDHOOD

For Female Complaints a Specialty.
For sale by all Druggists. Send for Circular.
MORGAN & ALLEN, 59 John-st., N. Y.

PROPOSALS.

Proposals for Subsistence Stores.

UPFICE PURCHASING AND DEPOT C. S., 1
FORT LEAVENVORTH, Kas., April 24, 1880. 1
seaficials. Monday, May 10, 1880, at which time and sheet her will be opened in the presence of bidders, for furnishing the Subsistence Department at Fort Leavenworth, Kas., by May 25, 1880, or as much earlier as practicable, with the following stores,—viz.:

25.20 pounds of four, from fall wheat in square single and double sacks of 100 lbs net each; 16.800 younds of corn-meal, boited and kiln-dried, in square single and double sacks of 100 lbs net each; 16.800 younds as it, fine and dry, in barrels and in square double sacks of 100 lbs net each; 11.700 younds sait, fine and dry, in barrels and in square double sacks of 100 lbs net each; 11.700 younds sait, fine and dry, in barrels and in square double sacks of 100 lbs net each; 11.700 younds corned beef, in two, four, and six pound cane; 86 two-ounce bottles favoring extract, lemon; 82 two-ounce bottles favoring extract lemon; 83 two-ounce bottles favoring extract lemon; 84 two-ounce bottles favoring extract lemon; 84 two-ounce bottle PROPOSALS.

wiriap.

Similar of the control of t Blank proposals and further information will be training on application at this office. Envelopes obtaining proposals should be marked "Proposals of an addressed to the underskned.

G. BELL, C. S., U. S. A.

Proposals for Tobacco.

OFFICE PURCHASING AND DEPOT COMY OF SUB'L.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 24, 1860.

WASHINGTON, D. C., APRIL 24, 1860. Capt. and C. S., U. S. Army.

EDUCATIONAL. OBNELLE INIVERSITY.

THAMINATIONS IN CHICAGO.

WELVE COURSES lead to degrees, viz.: Agriminre, Architecture, Arts, Chemistry and Physics,
dril Engineering, Literature, Mathematics, Mehande Arts, Natural History, Philosophy, Science,
cance and Letters, Students not seeking degrees
less their own studies. ENTRANCE EXAMINArioxs begin at 9 a. m. at Ithaca, June 14 and Sopt.
Land at Chicago at the Central High-School, June
and continue three days. For information, apply
the Treasurer, Ithaca, N. Y.

STATIONERY, &c. BLANK BOOKS, STATIONERY AND PRINTING,

# ROAST

CLEAN MEATING HOUSE

FROM NOW UNTIL JULY.

BOSTON OYSTER HOUSE.

Madison and Clark-sts.

NOTED FOR "CLEANLINESS.

PATRONIZED BY THE BEST MEN OF CHICAGO.

And that is the trade desired by the managers. Everything that is served shall be the best that money can buy, and prices will be

satisfactory.
As the cooking will be done in the fourth story, this restaurant will be the coolest in Chicago. We hope to "meat" you every

The Boston Oyster House,

Roast Meating-House, CORNER OF

Madison & Clark-sts.,

Under the Store of the Sleepless Clothiers. BAKER'S COCOA.

## Baker's **Breakfast**

Cocoa,

A most delightful, healthy beverage is recommended by the best physicians for its nutritive and soothing properties. It is more than double the strength of other Cocoas, making an economical excellent and cious beverage for breakfast or sup-

Vice-President STEPHEN V. WHITE.
Secretary, D. F. VERDENAL.
Treasurer, JAMES D. SMITH.
General-Manager, W. S. KRYES.
Financial Agent, WALLEMAR ARENS.
Bankers, FOURTH NATIONAL BANK.
TRUSTEES:
William H. Stevens, Geo. D. Roberts, Levi Z. Leiter,
Richard C. McCormick, Jonas H. French,
Luther R. Marsh, Stephen V. White,
Geo. B. Robinson, James D.
Smith.
Principal Office: Rooms 54 and 56 BOREEL BUILDING, No. 115 Brondway, New York. In ordering Baker's Breakfast Cocoa, see that you get the genuine

article, packed in tins. SOLD BY ALL GROCERS. Our Book of Choice Chocolate Beceipts will be

WALTER BAKER & CO., Dorchester, Mass.

WEBB'S CHOCOLATE,

# WEBBS



REMOVAL. Cocoa and Broma.

LEOPOLD MAYER, Banker, has removed to 78 LA SALLE-ST., Opposite New Court-House. ESTABLISHED IN 1843. HOMEOPATHIC SPECIFICS. For Sale by all Grocers. PEW RENTAL,

Union Park CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH

The Annual Rental of Pews will take place at the Church, corner Washington-st. and Ashland-ay.,

MONDAY EVENING. May 3, at 8 o'clock. TO RENT.

TO RENT.

Nevada Block,

Cor. Washington and Franklin-sts.,

ses only. Apply to WM. C. DOW. Room 8 Tribune Building. STOCKHOLDERS' MEETING. Chicago & Northwestern Railway Company,

ndholders will authenticate their voting bonds by

Gentlemen's Dress Silk Hats, Broadway Spring Style, on hand or made to order. Superior Quality. Price, \$5. At BARNES' Hat-Store, 86 Madison-st. (Tribune Building).

#### PRESIDENTIAL

Possible Consequences of the Nomination of Grant and Tilden.

The Disintegration of Both Parties and the Organization of a New One.

Rebellion Against Grant Manifesting Itself in Pennsylvania Dis-

The Wishes of Constituents Rather than the State Convention to Be Followed.

Hassaurek, of Ohio, Makes Sturdy Protest Against a Third Term.

The Pennsylvania Democratic Delegation Made to Please Everybody.

Neither Tilden Nor Hancock Can Get It. but Wallace or Randall May.

Selection of Delegates to County Conventions to Be Held in

ANTI-GRANT.

ANTI-GRANT.

THE GROWTH OF THE MOVEMENT.
Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuna.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 2.—The third-term movement has lost more ground bere during the past week than at any time since the canvass opened. A prominent Republican Senator who is friendly to Grant stated to-day that the nomination of the ex-President involved the disintegration of the Republican party. "I am convinced," said the Senator, "that if we nominate Grant there will be a split in the party. The anti-Grant Republicans will in that event be sure to put a candidate in the field, and, if the Democrats nominate Tilden, as now seems probable, who knows but what the opponents of both Grant and Tildea will form a coalition and unite upon a candidate that will be more acceptable to the people than either? I would not be surprised to see both of the great political parties go under this year. There are so many dissatisfied Republicans and Democrats that the time is ripe for a strong third party organization. I am not alone in the opinion that the nomination of Gen. Grant means the death of the Republican party. I have heard many leading men in the organization express the same views. I think that when the Chicago Convention assembles this fact will have become so apparent that the nomination of Grant will not be seriously considered by any one."

so apparent that the nomination of Grant will not be seriously considered by any one." THERE HAVE BEEN SEVELL CONSULTATIONS of late among some of the Republican members of the House with the view of attempting to extion of Gen. Grant. The move had its origin among members who have always been friendly to Grant, and who would like to see him nominated now, if they believed he could be elected. The conviction of a good many members that The conviction of a good many members that he cannot be elected has been the result of general conversation on the floor and in the cloak-rooms, which has developed the fact that the advices which reach many members from all sections, through their private correspondence, are uniform in their references to the existence of a strong anti-third-term feeling. This feature of the situation has finally alarmed a good many members, and hence the consultations alluded to have been held for the purpose of devising the best means of using their influence to prevent the nomination of Grant. The arguments which they use are not in the interests of any other canthey use are not in the interests of any other can-didate, but are used solely for the good of the

alienate a considerable proportion of the Republican vote. There is hardly a member of the Ohio delegation who believes Grant can carry that State, and there is only one Grant man in the Indiana delega-

The stalwart Grant men bere are not as much The stalwart Grant men here are not as much disturbed over the conservative speeches of the General at the South as some seem to think. One of the warmest friends of Grant here, and one on intimate terms with the Washington managers of his canvass, says that these Southern speeches are giving his extreme bloody-shirt supporters no trouble, as they look upon these conciliatory utterances as a very shrewd move, and one that will be a great assistance in the contest. The talk of this gentleman was such as to lead to the conclusion that the particular character of these speeches was considered and agreed upon beforehand as most expedient to be used during the Southern portion of "the great progress."

THE PENNSYLVANIA DELEGATION.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuna.

PHILADELPHIA, May 2.—There is increasing uneasiness among the Grant managers here and in Washington as to the purposes of the anti-Grant men in the Pennsylvania delegation to Chicago. It is believed that these delegates have about decided upon a plan by which Grant shall not have the full vote of Pennsylvania, or even half of it, on the first ballot, the idea being to fight the unit rule from the start. Excheriff Elliott, a Blaine delegate, admitted today that something of this kind was on foot, but said he could not give details at present. The Blaine men of the Twenty-sixth District got a pledge from Thomas Robinson, one of the delegates, the other day, that he would represent the wishes of his constituents rather than the instructions of the State Convention, and this is followed by the action of the Niueteenth District, all the counties comprising which have declared for Blaine, and asked their delegates to support him. The Sixth, Seventh, Ninth, Eleventh, and Twenty-seventh Districts have also more or less formally authorized and instructed their delegates to oppose Grant and the unit rule, and several other districts are in open rebellion. The revolutionary disposition is so great that it is said today that Gorham and others are to come on from Washington to bring about a compromise unless a peace can be purchased.

HASSAUREK'S OPPOSITION TO THIRD TERM. THE PENNSYLVANIA DELEGATION.

day that Gorbam and others are to come on from Washington to bring about a compromise unless a peace can be purchased.

HASSAUREK'S OFFOSITION TO THIRD TERM.

Special Dispatch to The Chicage Tribina,
CINCINNATI, O., May 2.—Fred Hassaurek, editor of the Volksbiati, the leading organ of the Germans in Ohio, has written the following letter to Secretary Foster, of the Anti-Third-Term Convention in St. Louis:

CINCINNATI, May 1.—Emory S. Foster, Esq.—DEAR SIR: I regret my inability to attend your Convention on the 6th instant. It is needless for me to say that I am fully in accord with its object. I sm opposed to the nomination of Gen. Grantor any other Presidential candidate for a third term. I do not believe that a President should be elected for a second term. No act or expression of President Hayes has met with such general and unqualified approval as his announcement, in the beginning, that he would under no circumstances be a candidate for reflection. The unanimity with which the country has acquiesced in this, his original pledge, in spite of his irrepronehable Administration, clearly proves the people's belief in the correctness of the principle upon which his prospective refusal was based. I hope the day is not far distant when the general belief will take the shape of a constitutional amendment extending the term of the office of President, and prohibiting the reflection of its incumbent. It has become fashionable in some circles to sneer at the opposition to a third term as a superstition. Under this superstition our country has become great and remained free. If it be superstition to cherish a proper reverence for the teachings and the example of the fathers of the Republic, I can only any let this superstition be maintained. I am superstitious enough to believe that Gen. Washington was a greater man than Gen. Grant.

With my best wishes for the success of your Convention, I have the honor to remain, yours very truly, F. HASSAUREK.

THE DEMOCRACY.

PENNSYLVANIA AT CINCINNATI.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., May 2.—Col. McClure, editor of the Times, who was an eye-witness of the Harrisburg Democratic Convention, says that the delegation to Cincinnati is neither a Tilden nor Hancock delegation, and both Wallace and nor Hancock delegation, and both Wallace and Randall are quite content that it should be just as it is. It is not for Tilden; it never will be for as it is. It is not for Tilden; it never will be for Tilden, and they both know it. It is not for Hancock; it never will be for Hancock unless Tilden shall favor the Pennsylvania soldier, and they both so understand it. It is as nearly an independent delegation outside of Philadelphia as is possible these days, and nearly all of them would support either Wallace or Randall in anything that is just. The unit rule has been discarded mainly because the Tilden men, who could not control the delegation, joined the large class who did not want Tilden or any one else to direct the vote of the State, and both Wallace and Randall would be more than mortals or politicians if they had not been ready to reverse their positions for or against the unit rule, as political interests dictated.

GRUNDY COUNTY.

Special Dispatch to The Calcage Tribuna.

VIRNNA, Ill.; May 2.—The Convention held here yesterday was large and enthusiastio. Three delegates were appointed and instructed for Grant for President, but uninstructed as to State officers, but supposed to be for Cullom for Governor. The delegates are J. A. Viail, T. S. Crum, and L. F. Walker.

CAIRO, ILL.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Trüunz.

CAIRO, Ill., May 5.—Republican ward primaries were held in this city yesterday, ard delegates appointed to the County Convention. No instructions were given, but it is believed that of the twenty-five delegates selected a majority favor Blaine for President. Ridgway will probably get the instructions in convention for Governor.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuna.

ROCKPORT, Ill., May 2.—At the city primary election of delegates to the County Convention yesterday afternoon, thirty-two Grant delegates were chosen, against six for Blaine and one fo

WINNEBAGO COUNTY FOR BLAINE.

Special Correspondence of The Chicago Tribune.

ROCKFORD, Ill., May 1.—At the present time much attention is given by prominent politicians to the political outlook of Winnebago County, and the following the various candidates will have. Winnebago County is undoubtedly strong for Blaine, and will, at the County Convention next Saturday, instruct her delegates to the State Convention to use their influence for the nomination of the Plumed Knight of Maine as the most popular candidate for Presidential honors. On the occasion of Gen. Grant's recent visit here, there was a large crowd gathered to greet him, but simply to do honor to him and credit to the city, and not on account of any political preference or choice. Gen. Grant has many friends in this city who object very strongly to his visiting places, as he did Rockford, just before the time for the County Conventions. By this means his strength and hold upon the people of Winnebago County were very much diminished, and in reality his visit added more to the Blaine than the Grant boom. The primaries to-day are quite exciting. WINNEBAGO COUNTY FOR BLAINE.

PENNSYLVANIA. PIRST BREAK IN THE DELEGATION TO CHICAGO.

Philadelphia Press, April 39.

Senator Blaine made an important gain in Senator Biaine made an important gain in Pennsylvania a day or two ago which has not been noted in the telegraphic dispatches. The Twenty-sixth Congressional District was almost unanimous for him before the meeting of the State Convention of Feb. 4, and, if possible, has been more so since that body, disregarding its wishes, appointed two delegates to represent it at Chicago, and instructed them to vote for Grant. Every county in the district has resented the arbitrary action of the Convention,—Crawford in a popular mass-meeting. Mercer at a ed the arbitrary action of the Convention.—
Crawford in a popular mass-meeting, Mercer at a primary, and Butler through its Committee. The counties propose to go further and elect delegates to Chicago, but this action will now scarcely be necessary. Last Saturday the County Committee of Butler again met and secured from its Chairman, Mr. Thomas Robinson, who is also a National delegate, a public pledge in writing that he would obey the wishes of the people of the district, and vote for and support James G. Blaine at Chicago, the State Convention's instructions to the contrary notwithstanding. The other delegate, John I. Gordon, will scurcely be able to stand the pressure which is being brought to bear upon him, and it is more than probable that the two votes of the Twenty-sixth District will be cast at Chicago on the first ballot for Senator Blaine. The moral effect of one such victory as this is worth the instructions of a whole Southern State delegation.

CRAWFORD COUNTY SPARKS OUT BOLDLY FOR

of a whole Southern State delegation.

CRAWFORD COUNTY STRAKS OUT BOLDLY FOR BLAINE.

Special to Philadelphia Press.

MEADVILLE, Pa., April 29.—The Republican County Committee was convened to-day at the request of many committeemen and prominent Republicans to take action to secure a proper representation of this county and Congressional district in the Chicago Convention. The Hon. G. W. Delamatre presided, and thirty-two committeemen were present, who reported the prevalence of an almost unanimous sentiment in favor of Senator Blaine for President. Strong resolutions were passed denouncing the unit-rule and the action of the State Convention in giving instructions contrary to the wishes of the county and district. A committee of five was appointed to confer with the delegates to Chicago, and in case they have decided to obey the instructions of the State Convention wishes of the county and district. A committee of five was appointed to confer with the delegates to Chicago, and in case they have decided to obey the instructions of the State Convention to select in conjunction with similar committees from Mercer and Butier Counties two delegates to Chicago instructed to support the statesman that % per cent of the Republicans of this district desire for President.—the Hon. James G. Blaine. The greatest enthusiasm was manifested, and complete harmony prevailed. The only two Grant men in the Committee reported their precincts practically solid for Blaine, while in the others the scattering was divided between Sherman and Grant.

THE MACHINE IN NEW YORK. MYTH PUT IN OFFICE TO BLACKMAIL INSUR-ANCE COMPANIES TO BAISE MONEY FOR THE

ANGE COMPANIES TO MAISE MOVER FOR THE THIRD TERM.

New York Nation, April 29.

The charge made against Gov. Cornell of hav-ing renominated Smyth for the Superintenden-cy of Insurance with the view of giving him an opportunity to extort money from the insurance companies for the campaign funds of the machine, derived only too much support from Smyth's antecedents in the same office. His last exploit, however, almost amounts to confirmation. Since his resignation, and pending the appointment of his successor, he, on the 19th of April, called on three of the leading insurance companies in this city to submit to an examination of their securities—a piece of work which to be done properly would take some months, and which, if there were any good reasons for doing it now, would properly fall to his successor, who was to come into office on April 30. That he had no bona-fide examination in view, however, and was simply in pursuit of money, he revealed in the most impudent manner, by requesting the Companies to retain as counsel a firm in this city of which Gen. Chester A. Arthur is head, and a certain William Laimbeer and one G. H. Henry as "valuators," and declared that the report of these gentlemen would be accepted by him "as correct." Gen. Arthur's position in machine polities is, of course, well known, though it must be added that his friends allege that he was not aware of this use of his name. Laimbeer is one of Smyth's benchmen, and figured in connection with the broken Third Avenue Savings Bank, and Henry is an active local "worker." What the money raised in this way might have amounted to may be inferred from the fact that Mr. "Tom" Murphy, another machine worker and "valuator," charged last year, in a bill which the State Controller refused to pass, for similar work on a scale which would have given Laimbeer \$188,00 for "valuing" the assets of the Mutual Life-Insurance Company alone. What Gen. Arthur's firm would have received as "counsel" would probably have been settled by private arrangement. Altogether the scheme, if carried out, would have received as "counsel" would probably have been settled by private arrangement. Altogether the scheme, if carried out, would have received as "counsel" would probably have been opportunity to extort money from the insurance companies for the campaign funds of the ma-

TENNESSEE.

GRANT AND ANTI-CRAFT.
Special to Cincinnati Commercial.
RASSVILLE, Tenn., April 20.—The American's hattaness special says: Two weeks ago the epublican Executive Committee of Hamilton ounty selected delegates to the State Republian Presidential and Gubernstorial Commercial

PRICE FIVE CENTS.

tion, to meet at Nashville May 5. The delegation was largely Grant in its preferences. Sherman men. who include the capitalists, professional men, merchants, and manufacturers of the party, denounced this action as unprecedented, irregular, and insisted that a Convention should have been called, and that it was an attempt to force a Grant delegation upon them. Great excitement in the Republican ranks followed and was maintained until a quorum of the Committee were prevailed upon to call a mass-convention to appoint delegates to supplant the Committee's delegation.

This Convention met to day. All classes were represented. John A. Hart (Sherman man) was selected as Chairman.

This Convention met to day. All classes were represented. John A. Hart (Sherman man) was selected as Chairman.

Intense excitement marked the proceedings, and bitter personalities were indulged in, and at times violent collisions were imminent. The Sherman men having the largest majority probably prevented a general row.

The Convention resulted in the appointment of thirty delegates, twenty-two for Sherman, five for Grant, and five for the nominee of the Chicago Convention.

The war thus inaugurated will result in a serious split in the Republican party of Hamilton County, which usually gives a majority of between 300 and 400, in the Presidential contest. Both the delegations will go to Nashville, and a lively contest is anticipated, with the prospect of the Sherman delegation being seated. CTION OF THE DEMOCRATS OF CUYANOGA COU TY, OHIO—A SKETCH OF MR. PAYNE'S CAHEER Special Correspondence of The Chicago Tribuna. CLEVELAND, O., May 1.—The Payne boom some weeks since—was given a full and fair im-petus in the County Convention here to-day. The usual amount of fighting and fur-pulling, for which the local Democracy has been noted for which the local Democracy has been noted for lo these many years past, was indulted in. Bad names were called, bad whisky drank, and bad feelings raised; but on one point all were united, from the lowest ward-bummer who worked it up with the "bhoys" and got sent in as a delegate, to the biggest manager of things in general who looked on at the fray,—namely: that the Hon. Henry B. Payne is the greatest man in the Nation, and that all should use their utmost endeavors to get him nominated for

MINNESOTA. THE GRANT BOOM "BUSTED"—THE CONTEST EB-TWEEN BLAINE AND WINDOM.

Special Correspondence of The Chicago Tribune.

St. PAUL, Minn., May 1.—Public opinion upon

the Presidential question has lost the nebul character that distinguished Minnesota for

idly drystallizing about definit centres of choice. Only one or two unimportant County Conventions have been held, but there is some very act-

ive and industrious getting ready for the others Everywhere this home and foreign missionary work is going on, both in behalf of Presidential

candidates and local lights who wish to signalize their political careers by a day or two of service as delegates to a National Convention. It is well

head of the delegation at large is canvassed with as much anxiety as if he were to be the

candidate for Governor. This is partly local and personal vanity, and partly covers a deeper

utmost endeavors to get him nominated for President.

Looking around among the prominent members of the party to-day, some opinions of interest were gathered. The Hon. Joseph Poe, in reply to a question in regard to the row, said:

"Oh! nothing of special interest happened, It was all as smooth as things generally go. A little feeling, you know,—just enough to make it interesting."

as delegates to a National Convention. It is well to premise to what is said about the chances of various candidates that the canvass preliminary to the County Conventions has taken a curiously personal turn. Men scramble for the honor of going to Chieago as a delegate with as much eignest the countes as for much more permanent and lucrative places. The discussion in the counties turns more upon the question what local politician shall represent the district than what Presidential candidate he shall support; and the head of the delegation at large is canvassed "How do they all stand on the que Why, all the Democrats, and Reg too, will vote for him in case he is nominated. He is the greatest and the strongest man in the Nation, I think. We shall wait until we see how

things are going [meaning Tilden, no doubt] and then we shall do our best for Payne, you may rest assured." may rest assured."

The struggie was between what is called the Plain-Dealer faction of the local party and their enemies; but, as usual, "the pen was mightier than" anything else that was brought to bear against it. Maj. Armstrong, the genial editor of the paper, and John H. Farley, a retired ward-politician, were elected as delegates; and it candidate for Governor. This is partly local and personal vanity, and partly covers a deeper intention. For instance, there is a genuine boom going on for ex-Gov. C. K. Davis to head the delegation. Gov. Davis is an enthusiastic Blaine man, and is the leader of an energetic and well-organized group of politicians of the younger generation, who have several times taken a juvenile delight in upsetting the carefully-laid plans of the old stagers.

The natural inference from this state of things, that the long-expected Blaine boom in Minnesota is taking formidable shape, is thoroughly justified. Blaine's interests are better looked after than any other candidate's, and results will soon show themselves. There has been a very strong popular feeling for Blaine in this State ever since his achievements in the Lower House. It only needed organization and leadership to bring it out; and these have been furnished of late. Minnesota naturally divides itself for political purposes into a northern and a southern section. In the north the work for Blaine has been done by the active youngmen of the Cush 'Davis pairty, Lieut. Gov. Gilman's followers in Stearns County, and the anti-Washburn, or rather nor-Washburn (for the antogonism is negative) faction, in Minneapolis. These have stimulated the sluggish enthusiasm of the northern counties, and are going to bring in a handsome bunch of Blaine delegates. Blaine will also divide the delegates from St. Paul and Minneapolis with Grant and Washburn. South of here a good many people are looking after Blaine's interests,—Gov. Davis' old followers in the first. Only one County Convention has been held so far,—in Clay County,—and that chose three Blaine delegates. Three others are to be held in the southern part of the State today, whose result, as telegraphed you, will help clear up the doubt about that section. Blaine's friends and enemies are both strong in that quarter.

It is natural to speak of Grant next to Blaine, the conditate to the country of the country of the country of th politician, were elected as delegates; and it was over this that the chief struggle took place. It was desired by some that some highly able old fossils, like the Hon. R. P. Spa Gen. Dodge, should be elected as delegate thus surround the presentation of the na Mr. Payne in the Cincinnati Convention halo of respectability; but those who were bet-ter posted on the ways of the wicked world, and especially with the ways of the manipulators of Demicoratic National Conventions, were well

united the control of them for the next four years. At any rate, I have taken pains to obtain the outlines of Mr. Payne's career, and they are here submitted, to take their place by the side of the biographism of other candidates:

Henry B. Payne was born Nov. 20, 1810, and is, therefore, now almost 70 years old. His birthplace was Hamilton, N. T.; and he obtained a full classical education at Hamilton College, at Clinton, in that State, graduating in 1821. He devoted himself to the study of the law, entering for one year the office of John C. Spencer, in Canadisigua. Before finishing his law studies he removed to Cleveland, and was here admitted to practice in 1834. He soon after formed a partnership with the late United States Judge Willson, which insted until 1846, when Mr. Payne was obliged to leave the active duties of his profession on account of severe hemorrhage of the lungs, which was induced by over-exertion. From that time to this he has never entered briskly into the duties of his profession, although nominally a lawyer.

The first public acts of Mr. Payne worthy of special mention began about 1849, when, being a dwocate of the Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati & Indianapolis Railroad, which has since become one of the greatest railroads of the State. In consideration of his services and active interest in the road, Mr. Payne was elected President in 1851, and served in that capacity until 1854, when he retired in order that he might throw all his energies into other and newer enterprises. He was one of the Original Directors of the Cleveland, Painesville & Ashtabuja Railroad, which afterwards was artended into the Lake-Store.

In the succeeding years Mr. Payne occupied various positions of trust in this city. The foundations for his great wealth had been laid before marriage, but that event greatly increased it, as he married Miss Perry, daughter of Nathan Perry, a wealthy retired merchant. Miss Perry as the sole heir to her father's estate, and this, by the application of the Pouland of the provider of the foundation, an

against the Fig. R. C. Parsons; and a quent career as a member of the Electo mission, etc., is well known to the N large. By his defense of Tilden and to of the Democrats, and the bitter speec be made after the decision was rea gained the gratitude of Tilden, and thro will gain the support of the latter in shall decline to run.

and Republicans agree, the nomination of Grant. From all parts of State come protests against his nomination her on the score of availability or the higher sund of objection to his election. There is proved to the second of the state of the street of the state of the street of the state of the street of the s d ne show in a square fight, they armony and ask for an uninstructed with an influential Grant man at what sort of a reply would the serman men get if they were to ask felegation from Virginia sent to out instructions? is not in accord with his party on Ie would not reflect the sentiments. Republicans at Chicago. Let him

wisest for the State Convention any particular candidate. Rethat no not be vises; for the State Convention to instruct for any particular candidate. Republicans are not well agreed in their preferences, though Blaine is undoubtedly the first holes of a majority. But upon one point they are so well agreed that the Convention will do reat violence to the convictions of the party in his State if it does not pass anti-third-form sequitions and instruct the delegates to use all to prevent the nomina distribution to be all

POPULAR SENTIMENT.

voice of OHIO ON THIRD-TERMISM.
Cincinnati Commercial (Rep.), May I.
The foremost proposition of the persons in
is country who have the Grant infatuation
on them is, that their man is a Man of Destiny,
at his nomination is certain, and that his canlacy will be irresistible.
We have to say of this, in the first place, that
do not think this country so degraded that is

we have to say of this, in the man place, of do not think this country so degraded that it looking for and ready to accept a Man of stiny. That sort of man belongs in Europe, y. That sort of man belongs in Europe, the people are a secondary consideration. It is second place, we have to say that the ption that the nomination of Grant is ceruntrue. As the case stands, the figures tinst the ex-President, and they are not to grow better for him, a with the beginning,—Pennsylvania. If ate votes as a unit for any one, Blaine, and ant, will get the vote. The popularity of in Pennsylvania is overwhelming. There

Pennsylvania is overwhelming. There men for Blaine throughout the State ten men for Blaine throughout the State rethere is one for Grant. As for New York, ator Conkling has managed his party into a onic minority, though, with the aid of Tampy Hall and the affiliated rings, he maintains place as the only Republican Senator. Is well known that the position of the only sublican Senator from New York is preferred him to a division of the Senatorial honors a Republican. He caused the defeat of ator Morgan, because it was not convenient ave a colleague with whom to divide the conserve.

have a colleague with whom to divide the stronage.

New York was not carried for Hayes, and it could not be for Grant if he were presented as se great and only proprietor of the Republican lety. Conkling's claim that he has the capacy to carry the State is a form of imposture, he claim that he controls the solid New York elegation is a fraud. There are at least sevenen, and probably twenty-three, Blaine men the New York delegation.

Now mark it, that with the exception of those ameron-Conkling States no Northern State has seclared for a third term of the ex-President he rest of the Grant States are those Southern cas that became hopelesty Democratic under rant's Administration. It is possible Grant lay bag Illinois, having entered personally into

dministration. It is possible grant linois, having entered personally into t and secured the help of Logan; but orthern State he is certain to get is thich is, politically, a pocket piece be-Senators Sharon and Jones; not a New England vote for Grant, i not be a vote for him in Oregon and The Northwest generally will fol-

corgin and North Carollina, while Maryland has ta vote for him.

The boasting by which he is whooped up just wis, in great part, impertinence of the gross-testing the particular of the gross-testing that the Americans are a race of abject cophants who will make hot haste to proste themselves before Grant if only there is say twaddle enough about the voyage that made around the world while Kings of Queens scraped the ground in setness as he passed. In fact, the servility played toward Grant, and the gross violence ne truth, and Republicanism, and fair-play in a colious character of his candidacy, have pused a spirit of opposition that approaches asperation, and cannot in any case be overme.

Sherman and Blaine have been treated by the supporters of the third-term scheme as if they had no right to be candidates for the Presidency: as if the office was the personal belonging of the ex-President, and all interference with his property-right in the Chief-Magistracy was impertinent and disloyal. The Vice-Presidency has been dangied at them as if that place was the highest to which one could aspire in the presence of the one great man. It is precisely this style of presumption that arouses the sharpest resentment. The field will be against Grant and it is impropable that he can gain

states, but all such talk is delusive. It presents to safe basis for action. Every State south of the Potomac is in Democratic hands, and in any sudent quiculation they will not be counted in my other column. The hope of the Republican arty is in a Solid North.

And what is the plain sentiment of the North? all New England there is not a single delegate the National Convention for Gen. Grant. Is the sum of the sum

In 1874 the personalism which again asserts itself now was in full career at Washington, and the party suffered defeat all along the line. In 1876, when it discarded these influences and gave promises of better things, it recovered its lost ground. With this experience, and in the face of the present sentiment, is it the part of wisdom to reorganize the elements of danger and disaster?

disaster?

The Republican party has represented the conscientious and patriotic sense of the people. If it is to live and triumph it must be faithful to its higher character and career. It is made up of a great body of thougatful, independent, and carnest citizens whose convictions cannot be safely disregarded. When its public action has been responsive to their judgment it has had the inspiration of victory, and their judgment on the Presidential question has been clearly menifested in the popular expression of every Republican State.

SHALL IT BE GRANT OR WASHBURNE? SHALL IT BE GRANT OR WARREUMEET

Springfield (III.) Journal (Third-Termer).

The Chicago Ecening Journal has apparent
gone deliberately to work to get up a "boom" to
to use a much-used word-in favor of Mr. Wast
burne for President. Its issue of Wednesda
last contained an article despreasant the street gone deliberately to work to get up a "boom"—
to use a much-used word—in favor of Mr. Washburne for President. Its issue of Wednesday
last contained an article deprecating the struggle now in progress between the friends of Gen.
Grant and Senator Blaine, and suggesting that,
in view of all the circumstances, "Illinois could
not do wiser or better than by uniting upon her
own 'favorit son' and distinguished citizen—
the Hon. E. B. Washburne—for the Presidency,"
The same paper the next day followed this with
a more elaborate article, in which it was claimed
that every element of the Republican party—
the German-Americans, the Liberal Republicans, and even many Democrats who are unwilling to support Mr. Tilden—would earnestly
support Mr. Washburne. The article concludes
as follows:

"Without disparaging the services or the deserts of other distinguished leaders whose names
are urged in connection with the Presidency, the
Journal deems Mr. Washburne the strongest
man who could be selected as our standardbearer in the coming National campaign. No
prominent American has the popular confidence
to a greater degree than he has; no American
name stands more honorably before the country
or the world; no statesman deserves better of
his countrymen.

"Then why not nominate him? True, he is
not a candidate; but we can make him a candidate. Why fight over others whose power to
command success is at least seriously questioned, when no one can doubt either his availability, his popularity, or his capacity? It is a
matter for the earnest coesideration of the Republican party of Illinois and the Nation at
large, and we submit it to the sober thought and
the cool judgment of all who desire to insure the
party's success in the coming campaign beyond
persidventure."

We give the above as an indication of the drift
of sentiment in mony minds in this and other

party's success in the coming campaign beyond peradventure."
We give the above as an indication of the drift of centiment in many minds in this and other States. The Journal can support with pride and satisfaction any of the distinguished statesmen whose names have been most prominently connected with this high office. It has repeatedly said, and still believes, that, if Gen. Grant comes before the National Convention at Chicago, he should receive the united, hearty, and "solid" support of the delegation from this State. He is as worthy, as patrictic, to-day as when he retired from the Presidential chair, and we believe that the opportunities which he has had in the past four years of studying the governmental systems of other lands have prepared him more thoroughly than ever to judge of the needs of his own.

But we regard the maintenance of Republican

his own.

But we regard the maintenance of Republican principles and the preservation of all that was won by a four-years' contest with rebellion of far more importance than the political preferment of any man in this State or in the Nation. If the united wisdom of the Republican parts does importance than the political preferment of any man in this State or in the Nation. If the united wisdom of the Republican party does not favor the nomination of Gen. Grant for a third term, because he has shown himself worthy to be trusted in two previous terms, no such objection can apply to Mr. Washburne, and as a citizen of the State. long trusted and most highly honored in other departments of the public service, we believe him to de not only entitled to the support of the delegates from Illinois, but that patriotism and the best interests of the Nation, as well as the success of the Republican party, will dictate his nomination. Without any of the weaknesses which belong to other condidates, he undoubtedly possesses all the elements of strength possessed by the best of them, or even all combined. The vote of Illinois should be given to one or the other of these, its own distinguished citizens, on the 2d of June next, and we believe that, on whichever side that vote is cast, it will be not only conclusive at Chicago, but that it will be ratified by the State and the Nation in November. THE MOST AVAILABLE CARDIDATE IS WASH-

THE MOST AVAILABLE CARDIDATE IS WASH-BURNE.

Tuscola (Ill.) Journal.

As the time for the meeting of the State Convention approaches, the necessity for pondering and reflecting before acting erges itself with increasing importance upon the minds of the honest, impartial, and fair-minded Republicans. With pencil in hand many are now calculating the chances of the different aspirants, and their results provoke an ominous shaking of the head. It is almost universally conceded that the contest between the Republican and Democratic candidates is to be a neck and neck race. A nomination is not equivalent to an election. That the choice should fall on a man who will not be offensive to any faction is conceded. To secure his election, every faction in the party is necessary. We claim the right, as a citizen, to urge upon the people all honorable reasons to promote the candidacy of Mr. Washburne. We admit the right of everybody else to do the same thing for their choice.

offensive to any faction is consecued. To secure his election, every faction in the party is necessary. We claim the right, as a citizen, to urge upon the people all honorable reasons to promote the candidacy of Mr. Washburne. We admit the right of everybody else to do the same thing for their choice. We do not propose to quarrel with other Republicans who differ with us, nor do we mean to permit dictation from any source against our rights. If we believed that Gen. Grant was the strongest and best man, we should say so,—for against him we have no animosity,—but it is with us as with the old Roman: "Not that we love Cæsar less, but Home more." The Republicans cannot carry a stagle Electoral vote in the South. To urge such a claim is to argue against reason. Any Republishen candidate can carry every Republican State. The States that are doubtful are the States to look after to make up the necessary number of Electoral votes to secure the election of the candidate. Of the five candidates in the field, Grant, Blaine, Sherman, Edmunds, and Washburne, the only one against whom objections are urged is Grant. In the doubtful States, the man of their choice is Washburne, and he will be supported by the Stalwart, the Greeley Republicans, the Scratchers, and the Reformers. Then why should he not be the man at Chicago? Is there any objection to him? Has he any flaw in his private record: In his public record? Is he not competent to fill the office acceptably to the country? It is arged that we want a strong Government. Will Grant give it to us? Does his past his fivory warrant the belief that he will? Is his Caire's speech an index to his policy? On the contrart, his was a very weak Government. All the Southern States to his policy? On the contrart, his was a very weak Government. All the Southern States to his policy? On the contrart, his was a very weak Government. All the Southern State is overwhelmingly. Republican. Did Grant, when called upon, rescue the legal governments from overtanow? With languard indifference he

shill hast that Mr. washburne is the most available, and, to the party, the most acceptable candidate. We say, try him.

How Plumeb Knights Are MADE.

Tassvell Jounty (IU.) Republican.

Gen. Logan said in a recent speech at Centralis, on the occasion of an ovation to Grant,

"We want no plumed knight in this country, except one who won his plume on fields where knights are made." If this was intended as a thrust at Senator Blaine it was in very bad taste and uncalled for. Logan, perhaps, remembers that the title of Plumed Knight was given Blaine at Cincinnat by Bob Ingersoil at a time when Logan and the majority of the Illinois delegation were supporting Blaine for the Presidency. If the title was unbecoming the General should have protested against it then and there. So far from doing this he joined in the applause that greeted the utterances of the eloquent Ingersoil. Logan ought to know, turther, that the title was given Blaine in view of his matchless skill as a debater in the National Congress and not for the purpose of connecting the idea of military achievements with his name. Ingersoil's idea was that knights are inade in the arena where statesmen meet as well as on the field of carnage; that lances may be broken and aduersaries thrust through and unborsed where orators contend as well as where soldiers bleed. In this sense the words were singularly appropriate, as the Republican party, Logan included, recognized at the time. We grant that when it comes to military exploits James G. Blaine is no knight in the sense Gen, Logan is. But when it comes to a display of the powers of oratory, Logan is no knight in the sense in which Blaine is. The statesman from Maine could hardly have made a sorrier record at the bead of a charge at Donelson or Mission Ridge than Logan sometimes makes with the mother English when charging his enemics with debate. Plumed knights are a good thing in a Republic like this, and, whether they have won their spurs on the battering of all honor from

the country. Altogether, we think this at at a slur on Blaine was exceedingly lame unworthy of Gen. Logan.

POLITICAL. THE FIRST MINNESOTA DISTRICT. Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.
Sr. PAUL, Minn., May 2.—It is announced that x-Lieut.-Gov. James B. Wakefield, of Blue ex-Lieut-Gov. James B. Washeld, or Jack Earth City, will be a candidate for Congress in the First District, to succeed Dunnell. The an-nouncement is not altogether unexpected, as Mr. Wakefield has cherished Congressional as-pirations for some time, but has hitherto declined to appear as an antagonist of Dunnell.

Just now, however, is a good time to antagonize

Dunnell, who has impaired his popularity in his
district by his votes upon tariff measures. The country newspapers are particularly aggrieved with him on account of his standing in the way of the removal of the tariff on printing paper; and he has received several candid warnings that he is trying the patience of his district too far. This, with the chronic discontent growing out of his disressition to held on the his agent in that he is trying the patience of his district too far. This, with the chronic discontent growing out of his disposition to hold on to his seat in Congress long after other ambiffous patriots are ready to fill it, has sown the seeds of an opposition which a clever politician can organize into something formidable. And Mr. Wakefield is a very ciever politician. He was a member of the Legislature for a number of years, and learned to pull the patent wire in looking after the interests of his constituents and friends. He was elected Lieutenant-Governor three years ago, and he made a dignified and efficient presiding officer of the Senatz. In the meantime, his importance and influence in the southern part of the State have been growing, and be has justly thought he could claim something more from it thas Legislative and minor State positions. Dunnell has grown afraid of Wakefield and last fall made the Machiavelian suggestion that he should run for Governor, as the candidate of Southern Minnesota, against Pilisbury, St. Paul and Minnesota, against Pilisbury, St. Paul and Minnesota, against Pilisbury, St. Paul and Minnesota, against Pilisbury st. Paul and Minnesota that her would be state election, Wakefield has wintered over his aspirations, and devoted himself to his lawpractice. Some time ago it was announced that he would wait until after the census for a soat from one of the new Congressional districts to be organized then; but the pickle Dunnell has gotten into by his tariff votes has probably encouraged Wakefield is an energetic, cultivated gentleman, who would do no discredit to his district as a Representative in Congress. If he makes a serious inghi, he will cause Mr. Dunnell some reasonable anxiety. It is possible that Wakefield will not make a serious contest, but is simply demonstrating to keep the district from forgetting his existence, and keep his claims to the succession warm.

ILLINOIS. Special Correspondence of The Chicago Tribune.
SPRINGFIELD, Ill., May 1.—The Republicans of this city have read with some surprise the tele gram in to-day's TRIBUNE regarding the Guber natorial canvass and outlook. The fact is that Gov. Cullom is much stronger in this part of the State than your correspondent seems willing to admit. He not only has a large following, but state than your correspondences. State than your control bas a large following, but will gain in several counties as second choice. The correspondent is as much out of the way regarding other candidates, especially as to Col. Carr, who is regarded by the most sagacious politicians as in many respects more dangerous to Cullom than any other candidate. It is probable that Fort or Hawley, or even Rinaker, may lead Carr at first, but the international transpose of the control of the co

WINNEBAGO COUNTY, ILL. Special Correspondence of The Chicago Tribune.

ROCKFORD, Ill., May 1.—The choice of Winnebago County for Governor will be Cullom, although, in reference to that, the delegates will go to Springfield uninstructed. Fort comes next, but Hawley will probably be very feebly repre-

sented.

The Congressional contest is getting very quiet, the Presidential canvass claiming every one's attention. No choice has been made in this county as yet, aithough it is more than likely that a candidate will be presented from Rockford at the District Convention. Should Winnebago County decide to do this, its candidate, in the opinion of many, will stand the best chance of being the nominee.

The Democratic County Convention has been called to meet May 22.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.
FORT WAYNE, Ind., May 2.—The Democratic FORT WAYNE, Ind., May 2.—Ine Democratics of Joint Senatorial Convention for the Counties of Allen and Whitley met here yesterday and nominated Robert C. Bell. The Convention had a stormy time, the Whitley County delegation stormy time, the Whitley County

WISCONSIN. MILWAUKEZ, Wis., May 2.—The State Green-back Convention is called to meet at Watertown May 37.

CASUALTIES.

LAFAYETTE MISHAPS. Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LAPAYETTE, Ind., May 2.—Giles Crary was seriously injured internally by a runaway to-day. John Lenderman's left ankle was crushed day. John Lenderman's left ankle was crushed by a runaway. Philip McCauly's wife had an arm broken by a runaway, while her child was injured seriously, and her sister's head badly cut. Christian Scherer's little son was run over by a team, and dangerously hurt. John A. Foster, wife, mother, and two children were poisoned to-day by eating poke-root for horseradish. Foster's condition is critical.

BADLY INJURED. Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DANVILLE, Ill., May 2.—Dr. Balch, an old practitioner of this county, while crossing the rail-road-bridge over Stoney Creek, at this place, last night, was struck by a locomotive, and thrown from the bridge, breaking his left arm and several ribs, besides receiving internal in-juries, which the doctors think will prove tatal.

A DIRTY MESS.

The Liberal League of New York Hold a Meeting, and Jollify Over Bennett's Release-Unheard-of Obscenity. Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune. New York, May 2.—The Liberal League, as it Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuna.

New York, May 2.—The Liberal League, as it calls itself, a body largely composed of Spiritualists, and comprising all the most radical free-lovers, and free-thinkers, and atheists of this city, had a big meeting at Chickering Hall tonight, in honor of D. M. Bennett, editor of the Truth-Secker, who was resterday released from prison, having been, sent there for a year for publishing "Cupid's Yokes," an obscene book by one Haywood. Great preparations had been made, and the hall was packed by such an audience as is not often seen. Resolutions were passed proclaiming Bennett a patriot, reviling Anthony Comstock, the Judge who sentenced Bennett, and the President for not pardoning him; charging that the movement was all one with that to put God into the Constitution, to crush free speech, and establish a State or National church, and containing a mass more of rubbish. Speeches were made by Haywood, Bennett, and a number of others. Haywood indulged in obscenity and made the dirtiest speech ever endured by a New York audience with ladies in it. His filth drew forth loud applause, showing well the character of himself and audience. Altogether it was a most disgraceful and revolting exhibition of the tendencies and views of the Liberal League. Bennett himself was content with boasting of his infidelity.

THE MORRIS BRIDGE.
Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuna.
MORRIS, Ill., May 2.—Considerable interest has Morris, Ill., May 2.—Considerable interest has been manifested by those who live on the opposit side of the Illinois River in favor of buying the old bridge which crosses the river at this place, or building a new bridge. The present bridge cost \$48,500, and it has been appraised at \$29,700. The Town of Wauponsee, south of the river, has voted an appropriation of \$3,500. Yesterday an election was held in the City of Morris, by order of the Common Council, by which it was voted to appropriate \$7,000 by the city. It is expected that there will be raised by subscription \$4,500, and the balance, being about half of the whole, to be taxed upon the entire county. The vote yesterday was very light, there being only about 300 votes polied, of which something over 200 were in favor of the appropriation. The expressed wish of the people is quite general in favor of a free bridge; but they are opposed to buying the present bridge, thinking that it is old and so much decayed that it will need repairs immediately, and that it will be cheaper to build a new than to buy the present bridge.

RELIGIOUS.

Prof. Swing Discourses on Happiness and the Problems of All Ages.

The Common-Sense Interpretation of the Bible Based on the Spiritual.

Christendom and Islam-Review of a Recent Turkish Essay in "Blackwood."

Dr. Lorimer Celebrates His Anniversary and Preaches on Work and Wage. Dedication of a Mormon Tabernacle on the

West Side. HAPPINESS AND PROBLEMS.

SERMON BY PROF. SWING.

Prof. Swing preached yesterday forencon to a large congregation in the Central Church, taking for his theme "Happiness and Problems." Following the contract of the co

lowing is the sermon:

And no man in Heaven, nor in earth, neither under the earth, was able to open the book, neither to look thereon, and I wept much because no man was found worthy to open and to read the book, neither to look thereon.—Rev. 4.

John wept much that no one was able to open that book which seemed to him to hold the history of man in certain great spiritual relations of the future. John had seen many

tions of the future. John had seen many wonderful things in his day. He had been the mearest disciple of a Master who had performed miracles, who had lived a life which was itself a moral wonder,—a Master who had risen from the dead; and with a heart influenced by such a strange and touching experience John attempted in his solitude in Patmos to look out upon the future of man on both sides of death. But he soon had to weep because what he so wished to know was written down in a book which no one could open. Let us not make use wished to know was written down in a book which no one could open. Let us not make use of this text in its direct import, but let us by what the schools call the law of accommodation ask the sacred poet's language to express our own feelings as we look out upon the multitudes of men. Whether we attempt to look towards what is beyond the grave, or, what is best, this side of it, best for all in all ways, to ask what is truest in religion, what is truest in industry and truest in religion, what is truest in industry and in the pursuit of happiness, we must imitate the old saint in weeping because there is no one to open for us these Sibylline books. We are joined by the whole human race in this lamen-tation. The Israelites encamped by myriads around Sinai's base to wait for their mighty leader to go far up in the mountain hights and clouds that he might secure some guidance from God. The Egyptians of Thebes crossed over the hill each morning and evening that in the holy temples on the farther side, away from the unsanctified things of man,

ing that in the holy temples on the farther side, away from the unsanctified things of man, they might secure some words from Heaven about the next day or the next month, and in Greece at Delphi there were often 3,000 persons in the temple of Apollo awaiting for some insight into the unacted parts of their drama. Thus we all belong to one family, and all eyes, sooner or later, have wept or shall weep that there was or is no one to take up the sealed book and read aloud and distinctly to our hearts from its truthful page. Each Senate where laws are to be made for the people's good, each school where sciences of labor, or of morals, or of healing, or of religion are taught, each home where cares and calamities come, are so many Patmos islands from which longing exiles look far away as though they would pierce the cold and silent sky to learn the future.

Unable to open and read all that is to come, man has no alternative but to accept of a problematic morrow and to attempt to shape it by the study and obedience of law. Let us therefore direct our thoughts toward the human happiness which comes from a problematic future. We must not assume that we can explain human life. Man can find that some good will come from poverty, some from slander, some from war, some from slavery, but we dare not deduce the conclusion that the world which has in its composition all these things is an ideal world, and that a planet without any slander or war would be in a bad condition. We may mark what good may come to us from certain sources, but we dare not say that there could not come more good from some ether sources to us unknown. Thus over a problematic future we may ponder and draw conclusions, but we are not competent to declare that God may not have in His empire inhabited worlds where the beart is successful and happy witheat the help of any clouds of uncertainty. We do not know what may be the order of things elsewhere or what would be the ideal plantor earth, but this little we do seem to know, namely, that the enigmas of so

eas,—by happiness not being meant simple laughter or delight, but the consciousness of vicigory and something of permanent success.

Ist us illustrate by details. Mark the intellectual and emotional epergy which comes from the problem of proprity. Money is the power to grafify wishes. If the wishes are noble, then the problem of proprity. Money is the power to grafify wishes. If the wishes are noble, then happiness comes. But this future money is an enigma, and its unanswered form makes man rise early and toil on at its solution. The millions who a few weeks ago worked at a puzzle along the streets and by their firesides soon flung, it away because to was decided as the street of the street of

ly aint, for all the wings of ambition being thus characters in the argie.

The state of the sta opened books, but, behold, he is inspired by the very things unseen, and every power of mind and body is developed by the pursuit. A socialism which should limit his property would ruin his mind. We should not have even mediocrity, for take away the possibility of great property and even the mediocrity of industry and gain would decline. Just such ruin should we witness should a community of mind be declared, and all brains should be limited to reading, writing, and arithmetic, and to only an bour a day of intellectual toil even amid these simple shapes of study. It is away from such fetters, it is out in the presence of the indeterminable, that the soul rises up to the highest status. The possibilities of each new day are to the honorable a trumpet call to new labor, and out of this new inspiration come the material and mental grandeur of the world.

call the possibility of death. It is perfectly possible of the possibility of death. It is perfectly possible of the possibility of death, and the possibility of death, and the possibility of the property o

no man could open the book, beause than man, from the Eternal Throne One greater than man, and when that Hand touched the volume its seven seals began to fall asunder. And this much became disclosed; That in the Kingdom of God and Christ there is no success for vice or sin, but that the combined voices of angels ansunder that they who do God's nounce the doctrine that they want they want they want they want they want they want to be a supplied to the company of the company will come commandments shall enter through the gates into the city. You all, if you follow your highest duty, will find that One above man will come to you also in years near or afar, and will open many a sealed page, and will read to you in this life or the next words that will make amends for the "much weeping" of the times that were dark.

THE BIBLE. THE COMMON-SENSE INTERPRETATION.

The Rev. L. P. Mercer preached at Hershey Hall yesterday to a large congregation, taking as his subject "The Common-Sense Interpretation of the Bible." His text was:

Search the Scriptures: for in them ye think ye have eternal life; and they are they which testify of me.—

John, 2., 39.

He employed follows:

He spoke as follows: A clergyman of this city, speaking last Sunday evening on the question "How to Study the Scriptures," is reported to have referred to what he called the mystical interpretation of Swedenborg in terms of criticism. The report of his errorm is a fragment upon which no dust man

sermon is a fragment upon which no just man would attempt to form a judgment of the advice given on that occasion to Bible students; but, unfortunately, the popular judgment too often rest upon such fragments. So far as that judgment is concerned with Swedenborg, or any difference of sectarian opinion, I have no interest in it; but, so far as it concerns the proper altitude of mind in which to approach the study of Holy Scripture, it involves more serious consequences. The question whether the Scriptures should be interpreted spiritually or literally is not merely a theelegical question. It is not an issue between Swedenborg and modern interpreters. It is a question of fidelity to the method and teaching of our Lord and of adherence the bedief and practice of the Apostles and there of the primitive Church. They regard the Bible as a book of Divine paths and iteral, the other hidden and spiritual; and they looked upon its historian and the primitive contents as a bivine drams enacted by living men as types of spiritual principles, with the redemption and regeneration of man for its subject. "These secrets of Divine Scripture we trace out as we may," says Augustine, "one more or leas aptly than another, but as becomes faithful men holding this much for certain, that not without some kind of foreshadowing were these things done and recorded in the Word." They sought to draw from the Divine depths of the Word "its eternal juice and marrow," the 'things of the Spirit of God," which are "foolishness" to the natural man, and only to be "spiritually discerned." This is the spiritual method. In the bible, "like other books, has mind of Prophet or Byangelist on the Word." They sought to draw from the Divine depths of the Word "its eternal juice and marrow," the 'things of the Spirit of God," which are "foolishness" to the natural method of interpretation process that the Bible, "like other books, has mind of Prophet or Byangelist on the Judgment of the Bible is not be a foolished to the literal method of interpretation o

antitively prestited by the Christian disciple according to the degree of his spiritual perception. It is assumed that Holy Scripture is admitted to be the Word of God. If that were in dispute it might be useless to offer the considerations which I shall present. In that case also I should feel obliged to resort less to external evidence in support of their authenticity and authority human writings, are composed in accordance with the law of correspondence, which being used as a key of interpretation, discovers is the demonstration of the law is found in its adequacy to interpret the letter; and that the presence of the spiritual sense which it discovers is the proof of the Divine origin and inspiration of the Holy Scriptures. If auch were out present purpose, we should find, in the direct use of the means Swedendory has put within our reach, in the word of God, and at the same time the word of God, and at the same time the word of God, and at the same time the word of God, and at the same time the word of God, and at the same time the word of God, and that its approached by the Christian as such. The question is, How shall be said to the same time the word of God, and that its approached by the Christian as such. The question is, How shall be read of His teachings. But this is not my purpose. We assume that the Bible is regarded as the Word of God, and that its approached by the Christian as such. The question is, How shall be read if as he would read Plato, seeking merely to discover the menning of its letter as it may have been in the mind of Moseo or Matthew while writing, or as it may have suggested tiself to the understanding of the strip of the disciples, to whom it was a disciple, interpretation.

Or shall he, remembering that it is God's word and in provi

to Christ only and His Church
If the Bible is the Word

If the Bible is the Word of God it must contain a reveilation of the things of the spirit of God and the spiritual life of man not only in the doctrinal precepts, but involved also in its all-gories and histories, to be "spiritually discerned." In the study of the Scriptures, therefore, we ought not only to seek these spiritual lessons where they shine through the veil of the letter, but also in every even and symbol, praying "Lord, open Thou mine eyes, that I may behold the wonderfulnings of the law." This is the dictate of god sanse, confirmed by the Scriptures the mind above the merely literal expression, above the natural ideas and images which compose its outward sense, to the Divide wisdom that is contained within.

spiritual
the wan!
from fan
And this
Church i
through
ternal se
matic as
ples and
they put
of thou
things of
derstood
These p
dogma,
Hke look
dark poi
truth, th
out into
serve the
the own "
In trui
spiritual
exagen
the theo
the histo
abuses of
Boripture
con, and
coul rece
ex-comm
coul rece

CHR

sense, to the Divice wisdom that is contained within.

This is the intuitive practice of the devous Christian. No Christian who really drawn its from the Divine Word but does in principle follow the method of spiritual interpretation. Many there are who are strong literalists what a question of technical interpretation is up matter of dogma is involved, who in their devout and practical study of Holy Scripture seineffable things within and above the mere letter. They think of Divine truth when they read of the "wells of salvation." They think of the written Word through which that truth comes what they read of the "wells of salvation." They think of the Divine goodness and spiritual life when they read of the "bread and wine," or the "body and blood" of the Lord. They think of their own need of Divine saving power to touch the eyes of the mind when they read of the curring of the blind. They read of the lane, and think of their own halting and disobedient lives; or of the palsy, and see the picture their own impotence to bring forth their purposes into act; or of the possessed, think of the spiritual extra of the Becales and malice which possess their souls. This is the method of spiritual interpretation. Not even the plainest commandment of the Becale but yields its spiritual meaning with the deciple's advancement in obedience, and attestite Divine origin and authority by its unfolding significance. Murder is seen to be only the ultimation of anger and hatred; adultery, of lust; and as the outward forms are abborred, they become mirrors in which the secret evil as imaged. The most mister-of-fact allusions become the revealation of spiritual lessons. ", nan's foces are they of his own household" does not cease to be a warning to the Christian because all the members of the family development of spiritual perception growth in perception is not derived I spirit which is of the world, is in the scriptures themselves the which it is developed according to the which it is developed according to the tion of obedience and dascipleable. It always keep pace with intellectual learn oftener with a meek and teachable heart is no greater mistake them.

The tendency of the learning of has been to throw discredit upon the of Origen as the father of "mystica ual interpretation. But it is for or Origen as the father of "mystoa ual interpretation. But it is for "this method did universally pre Church from its beginning." The foundation of the infinity exalted, heavenly sphuman mind, which is so incompete the maintity to the wants and weaker And surely this is but the instantane of unperverted reason; for how she able, being sustained by the heavenly vision. But what shall we say of the church which has no "heavenly vision," which sees so ladder, and believes in none, but only bovers around the stone altar at the foot? Do you wonder that one after another should reverse Jacob's confession and say, "Lo? God is not in this place!" It was only after the vision of the angels, becoming and descending, that the patrians knew that where that ladder rested we the "gate of Heaven." And what men need to realize that the Word of God is the entrance to eternal life is the vision of its internal spiritual senses by which Divine wisdom is graduated and accommodated to the varying states of angels and men. But how shall they ever realize that if they are forbidden to look up?

It is folly to say to men, "Search the Scriptines, for in them ye have sternal life," so long as you go on disputing about their anthenticity and the comparative wisdom of the authors of the different books, and searching among archeological remains for illustrations of their meaning. It is not according to common sense that it can thus be limited to past ages in its references and illustrations and still be the Word of God. And this literalistic criticism cripples and clouds all intuitive sight of the mind, and eclipses fails. The men who insist upon it practically ignore it, and their richest personal experiences grow out of the spiritual meaning with which they have invested the most familiar Scripture, while they still preach from doctrine a literal ism which makes the word of life the merely literary memorial of a past history. So the young, and the naturally-minded all who have not learned better by experience, think the Holy Bible is like any other book, merely human composition, containing nothing deeps than what we see on the surface of the letter containing on the laters.

charges at there are a financial of Gatiling guant to be civilization with barba out of its at if it were tablivers it trival of the land is not and moral. Notice with the series of the way in white in hesthert trade and it cheating processing the considered of woman wards, have alone; when things, provine power whatsevers.

sins enume at the door make a mo Of course most remai this mornin those passa erence. To Turkish Et aimply ast should hav America as and make there is a Christendos stood he no Christianity

Christianity
he speaks
and account
by this ret
religious id
originally p
has become
risy." This
Hence, whi
most diving

tion of such spiritual significations. The deeps in his own soul will answer back to the deeps in God's Word. And for this reason precisely should the Christian disciple be taught to seek the heavenly meaning of the Word by cultivating the faculty of perception as our Lord taught: "Whosever wills to do His will shall know of the doctrine."

The only valid objection to the method of spiritual interpretation is the want of method, the want of a rule and guide, to preserve man from fanciful conceits and false interpretations. And this is precisely what is provided for the Church in the revelation of the spiritual sense through Swedenborg. The doctrines of the internal sense of the Word do not offer us dogmatic assertions, but expound spiritual principles and open a field to individual perception;

Church in the revelation of the spiritual sense through Swedenborg. The doctrines of the internal sense of the Word do not offer us dogmatic assertions, but expound spiritual principles and open a field to individual perception; they put us in possession of certain principles of thought by which the interior, ineffable things of the Word may be examined and understood according to the soul's state and need. These principles may indeed be regarded as dogma, and then the attempt to explore them is like looking into an extinguisher; it ends in a dark point. But, looked at as principles of truth, they grow wider as they extend and open out into infinit vistas of wisdom, while they preserve the mind from the vargaries and conceits of its own wandering fancies.

In truth, however, the evils of the unaided spiritual interpretation of the Word are greatly exaggerated. They are more to be feared from the theologian than from the simple disciple. In the history of the Church it is found that the abuses of this method belong the wresting of Scripture in support of theological prepossesions, and not in any damage which the individual boul receives from entering into the holy place to commune with God according to its need. Practically it will be found safe to-day to teach men that the Bible is not abook of the past, that its lessons are within, and that the plain, universal truths which shine in numerous places through the veil of the letter are illustrated and illuminated in the spiritual things disguised in the Scripture history, and prophecy, and song. It is safe to teach man to "search the Scriptures" for the things of sternal life, for the "testimony of Jesus," and the illustrations of spiritual experience. The most sincere, meek, and unassuming Christian disciples in the churches have in all ages searched in this manner from the intuitive dictate of the spirit seeking to guide them into all truth; and they have not been misled to their burt, but, rising above the clouds of doctrinal controversy, have "seen Heaven ope

CHRISTENDOM AND ISLAM. SERMON BY THE REV. F. B. NASH, JR. The Rev. F. B. Nash, Jr., Rector of Christ's (Spiscopal) Church, Ottawa, Ill., yesterday preached the following sermon to his congregapreached the following sermion to his outgrega-tion, being a review of an article in a recent number of Blacknood's Magazine entitled "Christendom and Islam, by a Turkish Effendi." The reverend gentleman took as his text: Seekys first the Kingdom of God and His Right-counces.—Matt., vi., 23.

counses.—Matt., vt., 23,

I have been reading with profound interest an article which is given to the public in the shape of a letter from a Turkish Effendi to an English acquaintance, avowedly written for publication. In this letter a Mohammedan of evident learn-In this letter a Monammedan or evident learn-ing, and culture, and character, gives his ideas of Christendom and Christianity; and first he lays down his basis of comparison between vari-ous faiths. He tells us of his strange and wandering life; how he started out to study all re-ligions, and how many years he devoted to the study of each. His main object here, however, is to institute comparison between Christendom is to institute comparison between Christendor and Islam. This is the title of his letter pub hished in Blackwood's Magazine. Of course he looks at his question from a Turk's standpoint, and soon plunges headlong into the midst of his

Briefly stated, the gist of what he has to say is this, as regards Christianity itself his views are herein given in his own words as nearly as are herein given in his own words as nearly as many be. He says: "After a careful study of the teaching of the great founder of this religion. I am amazed at the distorted character it has assumed." There is no teaching so thoroughly altruistic in its character, and which, if it could be literally applied, would, I believe, exercise so direct and beneficent an influence on the human race as the teaching of Christ." He disclaims any spirit of prejudice on this express ground: "Though I consider Mussulmans generally to be far more religious than so-called Christians, inasmuch as they practice more conscientiously the teaching of their prophet, yet I consider that teaching from an ethical point of view, to be infinitely inferior to that of Christ." Again he says: "It"—the Christian faith—"contains the most divine truth which the world ever received." He quote not carpingly, but as if it seemed fitting and right, Christ's own title and claim of being "the Light of the World." Indeed, it would be difficult for such a man to make stronger admissionsor more utterly concede the tremendous superiority over all of the Christian faith in theory. And yet, while admitting it to be the divinest truth taught to man, while confessing that it demands by far the highest religious standard of its followers, and that, to quote himself, "there is no religious teacher"

ranslate of the ates and believe how the sons the se would kes of ad more an that this the

es the

omes, of the control of the control

biniseed, "there is no religious teacher whose moral standard, in regard to the duties of men to one another, was so lofty," after admitting his own faith to be infantity inferior to it, and after confessing that it Christianty could only on put his help to man, because it is so divine in its character and so altrustic, "the word he uses, may be best defined by contrasting it with egotistic: it means the being considerate of others, and regardful, and true, and religiously the profession of the sole of the profession and his own faith, he regrets Christianity. And supon what grounds! Why these, substantially:

He insists that Christendom has reversed the text, and instead of seeking first the Kingdom of God and His right-counters. The Kingdom of God and His right-counters and the contrasting of the seeking first the Kingdom of God and His right-counters. His sole objection to Christianity is Christendom, as he sees it, and I am sure I state his case correctly. Admitting Christ to be the divinest teacher, he clims that Christian the State of the Christian of the

But it is the reverse of all this: is failen deeply in love with the spirit of worldliness and self; it notion of the selfishness out into the popular greatly concerned about their own souls as to care naught for the souls of others (very good missionary preaching, by the way). He sees only its unrighteousness, and hypocrisy, and unboy greed; he dwells on and exaggerates these mind, and make the vast bulk of excelled flitting that the seed of the

of an overview of the composition of the control of the composition of

ing angels of holiness. It is only as we invest the natural order and allow them to absorb, is a sponge, our minds, our souls, our hearts, that we slit this great sin. For then, disregarding the Trinity of the Christian Faith, we erect in its place the Trinity of Time, and make of our cares, and riches, and pleasures our Triune God of Mammon.

Trinity of the Christian Faith, we erect in is place the Trinity of Time, and make of our cares, and riches, and pleasures our Triune God of Mammon.

God! His august personality pervades and permeates the text, overshadowing and comprehending all, as is meet and right He should. Then side by side and inseparable, Christ point us to His Kinrdom,—the Church; His Righteous ness, the spirit and fruits of devotaon.

And now, in the little time we have, a few words about this Kingdom. As Christians, in Christendom, it is impossible for us to separate Christ and His Church, and be blessed in our deed. This Church is established by the Master Himself as the visible Kingdom of God on earth. When here He labored for man's forever future, not merely for the generation of men then living. And all His care and judgment of what is best for us, His teaching, His commandments, He leaves in the hands of that Living Church. Its written constitution and laws are contained in the Scripture; its credentials came with the Master's injunction to preach the Gospel in all the ends of the world. In organizing this Church, He arrays for all time the organic life of His Kingdom. And it must be evident upon any candid and careful consideration of Christianity, that he who names now, or would desire to name, the name of Christ in any seriousness of soul, must on the very threshold of his inquiry face the fact of this organic Kingdom, the Church, and ask himself: "What is my individual duty to it? Have I any relations to it? And if I am to have any relation to it at all, what are those relations to be? How am I to settle this question most manfully, most reverently? How best do it, or in the spirit of downright earnestings and upright devotion to God's revealed way? For the Divine will to us, and the Divine way for us, are set forth with equal plainness regarding the allegiance we owe to this visible organic Kingdom. If we will only set our lown gainsayings and our own will aside, we may all see the writing of God's hand on the wall. The wil Them side by side and Inseparable, Christ pomps mass, the purple and critics of everton.

And mow, in the little time we have, the control of the control of

widows and the orphans were ground down by bitter poverty, by the hand of the oppressor, and bereft of sympathy. And yet it was said that the world was civilized. Say rather, it was not savage. Men no longer took each other's scalps exactly, but man did not care for his brother's life. Let it not be supposed that God's government was any such pitiable bungle as this. He would accept the work done, and the reward would be felt in our own soils and in the success of the mission left to our keeping. Failure in the church or anywhere did not rest with God, but with us. Work and prayer must go hand and hand. All the praying in the world would not save a church from debt. Nor was it fair to God, Who had declared that His blessing depended upon work, for a church simply to pray. What was needful, as He had declared, was work.

from John, xiv., beginning at the 15th v Oh, how sweet is the soul-cheering thought.
There is rest for the pure and the good.
This the rest that the Savior has bought
By the shedding of His precious blood.
The sermon was preached by Elder Jos
Smith, who took as his text:

The rest inst he Savior has boughs.

By the shedding of His precious blood.

The sermon was preached by Elder Joseph Smith, who took as his text:

"For the law of the spirit of Hip in Christ Jesus hath made me free from the law of sin and death. For what the law could not do, in that it was weak through the Siesh. God sending His own Son in the likeness of sinful flesh, and for sin, condemned sin in the Siesh. God sending His own Son in this religious Sield, he said, seemed to have been narrowed to this: How much is it requisit that a man believe in order that he may attain unto everlasting life? The opposit was: How little may he believe and escape impending ruin and everlasting life? The opposit was: How little may he believe and escape impending ruin and everlasting destruction?—extreme latitude upon the one hand and the strictest demands of bigotry and superstition upon the other; and so strongly was mankind organized that many believed that God, in His infinit mercy, had purposely provided a plan of salvation for every phase of the human soul,—every degree of thought, every possible shadow of opinion. The Latter-Day Saints occupied a middle ground upon these questions. A class of iconoclasts were striking at the strong citadels of human bellef,—striking them down one by one; and this class had its representatives in the church to keep the poole within bounds, that they might not become heretical; the other set was straining every nerve for the absolute purpose of making infidels in the ranks of Christians. The Latter-Day Saints had dared to believe that there must be a middle ground upon which a man who believed in the existence of God, and that He had spoken to mee, could stand and feel themselves identified with humanity in all its various conditions, and become heretical; the other set was straining every nerve for the absolute purpose of making infidels on the one hand or bigots on the other.

Men had become tired of the methods of conversion, and were ready to accept that this had one conversed, were

OTHER CHURCHES.

OTHER CHURCHES.

THE SOUTH SIDE CHRISTIAN SOCIETY
having recently secured possession of the church
formerly occupied by the Fourth Unitarian congregation, at the corner of Thirtieth street and
Prairie avenue, yesterday beld their first services
in their new quarters. The audience was not
large, yet the deepest interest was manifested in
the services by those present in this, the virtual
dedication of a new house of worship. The
pulpit front was beautifully decorated with
flowers, and every effort was made to
secure at least a propitious start in the new location. The society is but two years old, and
formerly worshiped in the old Congregational
Church, on Oakwood boulevard. The lease of
the present church has been secured, with the
privilege of purchasing at the expiration of two
years.

Yesterday's services opened with a prayer by
the Rev. B. W. Johnson, after which the Rev,
Irving A. Searles preached a sermon, taking for
his text the fifteenth verse of the sixteenth
chapter of Mark: "Go ye unto all the world and
preach the Gospel to swery oreature." The reverend gentleman said that the Christian religion
was the only one in history which carried out
the command of God to "fo," and which literally
carried out the command, and the mission of
Christianity had its birthplace in the skies. In
all Protestant churcher preaching was recognized as a regular and recessary feature, while
in the Roman Catholic Church the other portions
of the avervice were so elaborate and manifold

Christianity had its birtiplace in the skies. In all Protestant churchs preaching was recognized as a regular and necessary feature, while in the Roman Catholic Church the other portions of the service were so elaborate and manifold that the sermon was not of much importance. Nothing could be substituted for effective preaching, and the forcible beauties of an eloquent sermon could not be reported or overestimated. The telescope of the astronomer, the crowbar of the geoloxist, developed the unmistakable footprints of Christ, and all these natural adjuncts could be effectively used by preachers, who worked for the redemption of souls, but he who simply wished to establish a reputation for literality in preaching the Word of God would in the autumn day be called upon to account for promises unfulfillied. The road to Heaven was a perfectly straight one, and he did not propose to preach a system of theology for the accommodation of any one. To build a great and influential church in a city like Chicago was slow work, but long after the sun had grown pale the effect of such work would live in eternity, and he cared for no better monument than a successful church, and believed he voiced the feeting of the entire congregation when he said that to attain success was their endeavor. The services concluded by congregational singing, the benediction being pronounced by the Rev. Dr. Johnson.

SIXTH PRESBYTERIAN. At the conclusions the morning services at the Sixth Presbyterian Church yesterday, nine new members were admitted by confession of faith and one by letter. The church appears to be gathering strength, and the pastor, the Rev. H. G. Miller, is evidently doing a good religious

THE METHODISTS.

THE GENERAL CONFERENCE.

CINCINNATI, May 2.—Delegates to the General Conference filled all the Methodist pulpits in the city and suburbs to-day, as well as some of the other denominations. Dr. Vincent preached to a large audience in Pike's Opera-House in the afternoon. There were large congregations at all the churches, while at the services at Music Hall in the afternoon was an audience of 4,000.

FASHION NOTES.

Fancy costumes have parasols and fans to Spotted materials will be worn by leaders of There are many new materials in cashmere

Jersey suits are very popular for children in

Hoods will be revived and used to excess in all kinds of wraps. Spanish lace will be the fashionable net for symmer polonises.

Some touches of color brighten every black toilet that is not mourning.

Tournures are not yet imported, but there is a tendency to revive them.

Worth is exercising his genius just now in creating Spanish costumes.

Rich and substantial fabrics are necessary when plain suits are preferred. It is again fashionable to make chemises with V-shaped gussets in the neck. Only one dressmaker—a private one—has as yet imported Jersey costumes. Carrickmacross point coupée is the high lace novelty at the moment.

Gold and colored lace novelties show a preva-lence of Oriental ideas and colors. A young girl always looks well in a simple toi-let with a small tunic formed by a scarf.

The English gypsy is the first hat that young ladies will wear as bonnets in early summer. Surah satin and religiouse veiling make a love ly combination for summer evening dresses. Some magnificent satin brocades in large fig-ures on bright grounds have been reported.

Large hats and bonnets, though not general, are worn more and more as the season advances.

The pilgrimage suit is the latest novelty costume, rivaling the Jersey in popular favor abroad.

The shoe is gradually replacing the boot for outdoor as well as indoor wear, especially in Europe.

New chemises fasten by buttons hidden in the pleats of the embroidery and lace on the shoulders. ders.

All light, semi-disphanous materials require much draping and flounces and pleatings to look well.

Pompadour foulards are figured in designs that have all the artistic merit of hand-painted figures.

Jersey webbing is on the way from London to be made into seaside Jersey suits for New York women.

The English gypsy hats worn with Jersey and pligrim costumes are of straw; they have wide scoop brims in front, rolled over in the back and

tied or fastened down flat on the sides. A satin or brocaded scarf and two ostrich tips are the or proceeded scarf and two ostrich tips are the trimmings.

New black Chantilly lace mitts are very fine, have very long tops, and are sold at very high prices. Dark-blue foulard, polka-dotted with whit makes effective ahort costumes when faced witdark red.

The imported English gypsy hats have a netted cord covering the front and back of the turned-up brim. Coat-sleeves of dresses are made very high on the shoulders, and stand upward like men's coat-sleeves. Sunbeam cloth is an English novelty for skirts. It has a mixture of all the colors of the rainbow Gold lace thread is made, by electro-plating soft metal wire, so fine that the net is as soft as linen or cotton lace. Gold lace and colored lace is used for millinery purposes, for trimming parasols, fans, and rich brocade and velvet dresses.

Some very handsome Surah silk and satin pet-ticoats have two puffs stuffed with hair placed at the top of the skirt in the back.

Freach costumes of turkey-red calico are given a softening effect with embroideries of creamy-white muslin and pleatings of Langue-doc lace. Country dresses for summer wear are made of light flannels of various colors,—navy and pea-cock blue-gray, olive, maroon, and cardinal-red. Yachting costumes of wool bunting are made effective by combinations of handkerchief-pat-tern bunting, dark-blue bunting, polka-dotted with red.

with red.

Point Colbert is one of the lace novelties. It is a revival of early Venetian rose point, and admirably adapted for trimming velvet and rich satin robes.

Indian brochés have been so much improved that they resemble Turkish embroidery, the stiff paim-leaf patterns being lost in the variety and harmonious intricacy of the designs.

New silk and lisle thread rloves have the wrists much longer this season, and finished in lace clockings to imitate the lace-trimmed kid and kid lace-topped gioves of last winter.

Worth's London bouse in Hanover Some

Worth's London bouse, in Hanover Square, has brought out a Jersey bodice corset, invented for wearing under the Jerseys, and so arranged that the slik underbody now necessary is done away with.

sway with.

Seventy-two different shades of color have been counted in the new cashmeres, tolks religiouse, muslin delaines, and bastite delaines, seen on the counters of one of our leading dry-goods houses this spring.

The improved English Jerseys for children are laced with blue and gold lacings in the back, and have lacings on the front, the hips, and the wrists, the tags being left like Henry V.'s needles hanging from the lacing:

New black silk and black liste thread gloves of or summer wear have lace-clocked tops in bands around the arm, alternating with solids spaces in the style of the black kid lace-trimmed gloves of the past season.

The English woman's "costume of the fut-

The English woman's "costume of the fut-ure," embroidered with colored crewels in bou-quets and set flowers, roses, carnations, blue bells, and dandelions of life size, is growing in favor on this side of the water.

In the lingerie department of one of our stores is seen a novelty in the form of a baby's blanket or shawl of white cashmere, embroidered with fine white zephyr wool in flower and leaf designs, the ribs of the leaves and pistils and outlines of the flowers being traced with white silk, thus making a much more effective embroidery than if of all silk stitches.

Patent rights have been recently secured in this country for an invention which consists in making a type of novel textiles called dismantés. By this invention, sparkling particles of crystalline or metallic materials are sprinkled in patterns upon any kind of textile, thus embellishing the fabric and giving it an appearance that it is proposed shall be termed diamanté.

Why He Objected to Being Bled. Why He Objected to Being Bled.

A singular story is told, apropos of the stay of Prince Oscar of Sweden in Paris, concerning the objection his ancestor Bernadotte always had to being bled. His medical adviser, who was a disciple of Dr. Sangrado, insisted in vain that it was necessary for his health; the King was obstinate. At last a crisis came, and when Bernadotte heard that the doctor declined to answer for his life if he would not consent to bleeding he gave way. But before baring his arm he made the operator promise that he would never divulge what was to be seen on it, and the doctor made a solemn yow, which he broke. A Phrygian cap, with the doctor "Death to Kings," was elaborately tattoed above the elbow. The dashing soldier when he pricked this regicide, maxim into his skin never dreamed that one day he would come to be a King himself.

If this should meet the eye of any one suffer-ing from bronchitis, consumption, asthma, or any pulmonary affection, we would refer them to Dr. Jayne's Expectorant, which will, in all cases, afford speedy relief, and in most effect a speedy oure. THE THIBUNE BRANCH OFFICES.

IN ORDER TO ACCOMMODATE OUR NUMER—
In our patrons throughout the dity, we have established proceed of the control of the control of the control of the control of the same price as charged at the Main Office, and will be received until 10 o'clock p. m.

J. & B. SIMMS, Bookseliers and Stationers, 123 Twenty-second-st.

W. F. BOGART, Draggist, 68 Cottage Grove-av, northwest corner Thirty-fifth-at.

H. W. BUCHMAN, Druggist, corner Thirty-first and State-sta.

State-sta.

WEST DIVISION.
CHAS. BENNETT. Newsdealer, Stationer, etc., 99
West Madison-st. near Western-sv.
TH. SONNICHSEN. Druggist, 39 Bue Island-av.,
corner of Twelfth-s.
H. C. HERRICK, Jeweler, Newsdealer, and Fancy
Goods, 72 Lake-st., corner Lincoln.
H. F. KRAFT, Druggist, 64 West Madison-st., corner
Paulina. 1. BURLINGHAM & CO., Druggists, 46 North Clark-st., corner Division. F. M. WILLIAMS & CO., Druggists, 873 Larrabee-st., oorner Sophia.

LOUIS w. H. NEEHE, Printing and Advertising Agent, News and Stationery Depot, 435 East Division-

PERSONAL.

PERSONAL.

PERSONAL.

PERSONAL OF PROFESSIO

desires to correspond with a widow lady, 30 or
years of age, with a view to matrimony. Must I
agreeable, benevolent, and intelligent; endowed wit
vital temperament, healthy, and good looking. No
children. Address, with photo, J di, Tribune office. DERSONAL—A GENTLEMAN OF 45 WOULD ilke to meet with a maiden or widow lady, same age, with means; object matrimony. References given if desired. Address X 45, Tribune office. BOARDING AND LODGING.

South Side.

177 TWENTY-THIRD-ST. — FURNISHED OR unfurnished rooms, with or winout board.

288 WABASH-AV. — LÄRGE ROOMS, WITH board, to gentleman and wife, or two or three single gentlemen.

North Side.

7 NORTH CLARK-ST. NEAR THE BRIDGE—Rooms, with board, it to it per week; without board, it to it; day board, it.

Hotels. CLARENCE HOUSE, CORNER STATE AND HARrison-sis, four blocks santh of Palmer HouseBoard and room, per day, \$1,50 to \$2; per week, from
\$6 to \$10; also furnished rooms rented without board.

MAULTUN HOUSE, KINZIE AND MARKETfrom \$0 cents to \$1 per day. Booms without meals

From 50 cents to \$1 per day.

Country.

WANTED—COUPLE TO BOARD IN PRIVATE family; dummy road, near Marine Hospital. Address Box 33, Wright's Grove, Lake View.

FINANCIAL.

ADVANCES MADE ON DI MONDS, WATCHES, A ctc, at one-half brokers' rates, D. LAUNDER, Rooms 5 and 4, 129 Randolph-s. Established ESL.

NY AMOUNTS TO LOAN ON FURNITURE AND Securities. 36 Dearborn-st, Room IL.

A NY AMOUNTS TO LOAN ON FURNITURE AND pianos without removal. 151 Randolph-st., Room 4 A planes without removal. Isl Randolph-st. Room 4.

(ASH PAID FOR OLD GOLD AND SILVER—
Money to load on watches, diamords, and valuables of every description, at GOLDSMID'S Loan and Bullion Office (licensed), 28 East Madison-st. Established 1855. CASH PAID FOR ENDOWMENT LIFE INSUR-ance policies. D. W. SUTHERLAND, & Clark-st. HIGHEST PRICE PAID FOR STATE SAVINGS and Fidelity Bank books and Scandinavian National Bank certificates. IRA HOLMES, General Broker, 39 Washington-st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON FURNITURE, ETC., WITH-out removal. PARRY, 180 West Monroe-st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON FURNITURE, BUC, WITHMONEY TO LOAN ON FURNITURE, WAREhouse receipts, machinery, and other good collaterals. J. J. OWEN, 84 La Salle-st., Room E.

TO LOAN-80,000 IN SUMS OF \$1,000 TO \$10,000, AT
7 and 8 per cent, for two or five years, on city
property. T. B. BOYD, Room 7, ID Madison-st.

FOR SALE—BILLIARD TABLE AND PIANO
nearly new; also complete salcon fixtures. Inquire of RDW. KREYSSLEE, Ill and Ill Archer-av.

TOR SALE—A LOT NAILS, ABOUT 80 KEGS,
fixtandard make; will sell low for cash. Address
BOX 128, Pittsburg, Pa.

TOR SALE—FRAME BARN IN REAR OF 32
West Madison-st, to be moved at once. Apply
GRIFFIN & DWIGHT, northeast corner Washington
and Haisted-sts.

INSTRUCTION.

MISS EDDY WILL RESUME HER KINDER garten Monday, May 3, at 25 Bishop-court, one block east of Union Park. Diock east of Union Park.

HORTHAND—AMANUENSIS AND REPORTING
speed acquired in from one to three months al
College of Law, 26 Washington—st. Call at noon. BUILDING MATERIAL. TOR SALE-CHEAP-A LOT OF OLD BRICK,
Cleaned; also a good boiler, 73-inch flues, 6 feet
diameter. is feet long, at No. & Lumber-st., near
Twelfth-st. bridge.

MACHINERY.

FOR SALE - PORTABLE ENGINES, ONE B-horse and one 6-horse Batter; chesp. The Chi-ago Screw Co., 2 South Jefferson-st. BOOKS.

CASH PAID FOR BOOKS, MAGAZINES, AND DESCRIPTION OF STATES AND DESCRIPTION OF STATES

CITY BEAL ESTATE. SALE-BY T. B. BOYD, BOOM 7, 179 MADE son-st.;
sin-st.;
sin tween Forty-eighth and Forty-ninth-siz. This is another bargain.

\$4.00—This lot, for the location is the cheapest property offered in Chicago; &xx20, on Rush-st, perween Delaware and Walton-places.

\$1.00, \$1.00 down—New 8-room brick dwelling, and lot &xx10, \$1.00 down—New 8-room brick dwelling, and lot &xx10, on Rush-st, between Robey and Hoyne-av. This house is now vacant, and possession can be had at once. 2-story, and 4 rooms on each floor. Cheap.

\$1.80—66 North Peoria-st, 10-room brick-basement dwelling, in good order. If you will go and see this property, you will buy it, as it is certainly very cheap. Lot &xx100, east front. Possession can be had at once. Am now offered \$0 per month rent. It is in the very heart of city.

\$4.00—Nice store and los on State-st., near Thirtyfourth.

\$3.50—6 acres and fine dwelling right in City of
Waukegan, Ill. This has every kind of fruit and
shrubbery. Would trade for house and lot in Chicago.

\$4.600—Nice cottage and lot, with barn, on Evans-av.
and Forty-sifth-st.

\$2.500—5-room dwelling and lot 25x180, on Lake-av.,
near Thirty-eighth-st., and close to depot and streetcars. Will sell 50 feet.

\$8.500—Fine dwelling and lot, with good barn, on Fulton-st. near Curtia.

\$8.500—Fine all-modern-improvement dwelling and
lot on Wabash-av., near Thirtieth-st. Bargain.

\$2.000—Nice business-lot 25x125 on Milwankee-av.,
near Wood-st.

1 will sell di Grand-boulevard, one of the finest
stone-front dwellings in Chicago; lot 25x132, and dratclass neighborhood, near Thirty-sixth-st. Will sell
cheap.

cheap.

Tor Sale—That Riegant Property Corner of Cakwood and Ellisava, 20x165 feet, with Surroy coments. This is one of the choicesi lots in the Surroy coments. This is one of the choicesi lots in the Surroy command from the control of the country of the countr Subdivision, cheap for cash. Call or address Cashier of Tribune office.

FOR SALE—BY HENRY J. GOODRICH: VERY desirable lots on easy terms, and low price, on cottage Grove, Evans, Langley, and Champiain-ava, between Forty-sixth and Forty-seventh-ats.

FOR SALE—BY H. J. GOODRICH: RESIDENCE lots on Dakwood boulevard. HENRY J. GOODRICH: SIMAjor Block.

FOR SALE—MICHIGAN-AV. NEAR THIRTIETH-st.—House and M feet lot, E. W.; will take a house on Dress Boulevard or Ellis-av. in part pay. MATSON HILL, 18 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—MICHIGAN-AV.—BRICK RESIdence near Fourteenth-st.; rented for 800; price 18.50. MATSON HILL, 50 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—AT STOCK-YARDS—W. 16 BLOCK 9. University sub. corner Ashhand-av. and Forty-seventh-st.; 5 acres at a special bargain if taken at once. D. W. POFTFR, 110 Dearborn-st. Room 8.

FOR SALE—44.00—SEXEM, SOUTHERAST CORNER

Once. D. W. POFFFE, 110 Dearborn-st., Room S.

TOR SALE-\$4,00—121X200, SOUTHEAST CORNER
Vincences-av. and Forty-fourth-st., just opposite
the W. F. Storey mansion; this is below acre prices.
D. W. POTTER, 110 Dearborn-st., Room S.

TOR SALE-FIRST-CLASS RESIDENCE WITH
30 or 50 feet, delighfully located on the North
Side, dining-room on parior floor; anobstructed view
of the lake. MATSON HILL, S. Washington-st. SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

TOR SALE—30 ACRES ON HAUSTED-ST., IN Sec. 18, 57, 41 a bargain. 10 acres corner Haisted and Ninety-ninth-sis; very cheap. Also 10 acres at Chicago Lawn. HENRY WALLER, JR., 17 Dearborn-st.

TOR SALE—A SPECIAL BARGAIN IN AN 80-acre tract, near depot. not far from city limits. T acre tract, near depot, not far from city limits must be sold. HENRY WALLER, JR., W Dear born-st. born-st.

TWOR SALE-2-FINE SUBURBAN RESIDENCES.

Twith large grounds, one in the northern and one in the southern suburbs of the city. MATSON HILL, 56 Washington-st.

POUNTES I REALE BOLGARY

TOB SALE—63 PER ACRE, 26-ACRE FARM;
has a first-class 10-room frame house, 4 years old,
painted white, fine barn, orchards, water, timber, etc.,
all under cultivation, three miles from depot of 7.00
people, 55 miles south of Chicago, on Chicago & Alton
Railroad; one of the best farms in Will County.

130-acre farm, 2 miles from Woodstock, in McHenry
County, Illinois: 50 miles from Chicago; 2000 bearing
fruit trees, good houses, barns, etc., price \$4,000; terms
class; frait trees, good houses, paras, etc., price sature, series, sai,500-lil-aere farm, 1s0 aeres under plow, all under fence and No. 1 land, 5 miles from depot, in Decatar County, lows, \$500 down.

201-aere farm, 1s4 miles from Sloan, in Woodberry County, lows. This farm has No. 15-room residence, ne barns, all under post and wire fence, and is said to be one of the best farms in the county for stock and grain; can be had at \$15 per aera. All under caltivation.

These are all good farms, and parties looking for farms should examine them before buving.

T. B. BOYD.

Room 7, 179 Madison-st.

REAL ESTATE WANTED. WANTED-GOOD RESIDENCES, LOTS, AND acres in and near the city. I have cash customers for bargains. WM. F. LUBEKE, 129 Washing-

TO EXCHANGE. Texchange—
Texchange—
Texth and the splendid 9-room dwelling, 5 acres of ground, with all kinds of fruits and shrubbery, free and clear, inside corporation of the City of Wantegan, being on the supplied as G. BUNKE'S office, 156 Milwankee-av sind clear, inside corporation of the City of Wankegan, Ill. Will pay £000 cash or assume morigage for a house and lot in Chicago.

503-acre stock farm, the finest improved in the State of Michigan, with \$30,000 worth of fine cattle, horses, hogs, and sheep. There is the best and largest assorted lot of stock on this farm of any farm in the West, free and clear. Everything is complete, and perfect title. Want a good hotel in large town or city that is furnished and running.

Fine 400-acre farm adjointant depot on Chicago & Aiton Railroad in Andrain County, Mo., 8 miles from Maxico, free and clear, for a house and lot in Chicago or store.

T. B. BOYD, Boom 7, 179 Madison-st.

WANTED-I WANT TO TRADE MERCHAN-cago or vicinity. In answering describe and locate property. Address B & Tibune office.

STORAGE. STORAGE.

CENTRAL WAREHOUSE, CURNER BUSH AND Kinzie-sta. Storage for household goods. H. N. RUST & CO., Proprietors.

FIDELITY STORAGE CO., NOS. 78, 78, AND SO EAST Van Buren-st; established 1875; permanent and reliable; increased facilities for storage of furniture and merchandics; advances made; safety vaults; furniture of residences purchased for cash.

CTORAGE FOR FURNITURE, BUGGLES, ETC.; cheapest and best in city. Advances at low rates. J. C. & G. PARRY, 160 West Monroe-st. CTORAGE FOR FURNITURE IN FIRST-CLASS Clean, dry lofts by elevator, at low rates. Apply to H. W. WETHERELL, 185 and 187 Wabash-av. 683 AND 686 STATE-ST.—WE CONTINUE TO offer dry, safe, and cheap storage facilities.

A DVERTISERS CAN LEARN THE EXACT COST of any proposed line of advertising in American papers by addressing Geo. P. Rowell & Co.'s Newspaper Advertising Bureau, 10 Spruce-st, N. Y. Send for circular. paper Advertising Bureau, ID Spruos-st., R. I. centrol of circular.

PEMOVED—QUIET HOME FOR LADIES DUBLING confinement, from 345 South Sangamon-st. to 354 West Harrison, between Morgan and Aberdeen. Best of care. Professional attendance.

WANTED—J. B. THOMS, OF CRYSTAL LAKE Amber Came Refiner, will be at time St. James Hotel, Kansas City, Mo., May 6. Parties unterested in making sugar from sorge can see him at that date.

WANTED—A LINE OF GOODS TO SELL ON commission to the trade by a salesaman traveling West; no objection to introducing a new Article. Address A 38, Tribune office.

TYANTED—A SECOND-HAND LAWN-MOWER.

WANTED—A SECOND-HAND LAWN-MOWER.
Send description and price to Box No. 182,
Onarga, Ill.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

KIMBALL, OBGANS OB SHONINGER W. W. KIMBALL,
Corner State and Adams-sta

NEW UPRIGHT PIANOS,
NEW SQUARE PIANOS,
NEW ORGANS,

To rent or for sale on installments at:
W. W. KIMBALL'S,
Corner State and Adams-sta LOST AND FOUND. LOST AND FOUND.

LOST TWO TIN BOXES CONTAINING ABstracts, etc., from vanit in Boom 2, 94 Washingtonst. A reward of 25 will be paid for the return of same to WM. HOPKINSON, Boom 30, 17 Dearborn-st. and no questions asked.

\$\frac{100}{2}\$ REWARD—LOST ON THE EAST SIDE OF dridge-court, or on north side of Eidridge-court, set were well ask son-st. and Eidridge-court, or on north side of Eidridge-court, between Wabash and Michigan-ava, a diamond setting to ear-drop. The above reward will be paid for its return to M. H. BLODGETT, No. 286 Wabash-av.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES. FOR SALE—VERY CHEAP—A SECOND-HAND CHERNEGE STATES AND CARRIAGES.

FOR SALE—THREE FIRST-CLASS SADDLE horses, go aligaits and in harness. Any gentleman looking for one call at 46 Bandolph-st. WHITMAN Saddle Agency.

TWO VERY STYLISH CARRIAGE TEAMS AND some well-bred and fast road-horses. A lase a fine saddle-horse and child's pony, at 280 Thirty-third-st., between Indiana and Michigan-ava.

BUSINESS CHANCES. A STOCK OF GROCERIES AND FIXTURES FOR sale; store to rent. No trade. 576 State-st.

POR SALE—A MANUFACTORY, WITH FULL line of wood-working and veneer cutting machinery, log saw-mill, etc. Works cover five scree, and are situated in direct line of communication to all parts of the country. For particulars address JOHN M. TODD, 20/2 East Washington-st. Indianapolis, Ind.

BUSINESS CARDS.

A. GOODRICH, ATTORNET-AT-LAW, DA DRARborn-st., Chicago. Advice free; 15 years' experence. Business quietly and legally transacted.

D. HARRY HAMMER, JUSTICE OF THE PRACE
Chattel-mortgages, etc., acknowledged.

CLAIRVOYANTS. CONSULT THE ONLY RELIABLE ORACLE MR. FHANKS, 251 West Madison, on love, family affairs, bealth and busineer, faise and true friends Always at home. Fee, 50 cerns and \$1.

CAST-OFF CLOTHING. ALL THE LADIES AND GENTLEMEN WHO drives to sell cast-off elothing carpets, and bed ding get an offer from E. HERNECHEL. IN State-at I will pay E per cent more than any other dealer is the city. Hemember the number, 66 State-at. HOUSEHOLD GOODS.

WANTED-A SMALL RANGE WITH WATERfront; also a good plain marble-top centre-table, a good plush easy-chair, and an easy rocker. Must be good and cheap, Address 7 ft. Tribune offer.

WANTED-MALE HELP. Bookkeepers, Clerks, &c.

WANTED-AN ENTRY CLERK IN JOHERNO Are, bow long and what kind experience had, and wages wanted, & 78, Tribune office.

WANTED-AN EXPERIENCED CITY SALESman or grocers' specialties; German or Robenian preferred. Inquire at 145 State-st., cear fourteenth, Sunday between 9 and II a. m., Monday between 8 and 10 a. m.

WANTED-IMMEDIATELY-4 GOOD CABINETS
SON & OLBER. Coachmen, Teamsters, &c.
WANTED—MAN WHO UNDERSTANDS GABdening and care of horse, and to make himself
generally useful. New No. 223 Calumet-av. Employment Agencies.

WANTED—30 LABORERS FOR RAILROADS IN
Blinois, Michiran. Minnesota, and Dakota
highest wages paid. Free fare. 25 carpenters for the
city; other kinds of employment to be had. CHRISTIAN & CO. 288 South Water. W ANTED—30 RAILROAD LABORERS FOR THE Northwestern, 10 for Southern Iowa, 10 for Illi-nois, and 50 for city works. Free fare to the works, by applying to ENRIGHT & OO, Northwestern Employ-ment Agency, & South Canal-si.

Miscellaneous WANTED-AGENTS TO INTRODUCE THE most popular book ever published. "Johnson's Household Book of Nature." BURROWS & GAW, Boom 28, 126 Dearborn-st. WANTED-MEN TO SELL NEW ARTICLES, notions, stationery, chromos, and jeweiry; satalogue free. American Novelty Company, 156 Statest, up-stairs. WANTED-LADIES AND GENTLEMEN AS duction by Hon. Jas. G. Biaine. TYLES & CO., Boom. 7, & State-st. WANTED-BOYS TO CARRY BANNERS. AP-WANTED-WAITER, AT 36 STATE-ST.

WANTED-TWO GOOD MEN ON STOCK. S. A. WANTED-AGENTS-MEN ADMIRE OUR PLAN after learning how easily £0 a week can be made by small investment. MERRILL & CO., Room 2, 27 North Clark-st., Chicago. WANTED-FEMALE HELP.

WANTED—A GOOD GERMAN GIRL FOR GENeral housework in a small family. 161 Indianasv., old number. WANTED-A GIRL (GERMAN PREFERRED to do general housework, at 2021 Prairie-av. N WANTED-A MIDDLE-AGED PHOTESTANT woman to do general housework for a small family; wages 35 a week, paid promptly. Place of work 116 blocks from terminus of Lincoln-ay. cars, North Side. Apply at 137 East Madison-at, 2nd foor. WANTED-GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEWORK at 313 Western-av.

Nurses. WANTED-A, MIDDLE-AGED PERSON to take care of children and saw; one who is willing and will make herself useful. None others need apply. 206 Michigan-av. WANTED - IMMEDIATELY - WET NURSE with full breast of milk for baby 2 months old Apply at basement door 4% West Washington-at.

WANTED-LAUNDRESS AND SCRUB WOMAN at the Maulton House, Kinzie and Market-sta. Employment Agencies.

WANTED—GOOD GERMAN AND SCANDINAvian girls for private families, hotels, and boarding-houses, at G. DUNKE'S office, E6 Milwantso-av.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—CANVASSERS—LADIES AND GENtiemen; ready sales and targe produs. Chicago
Patent Company, 126 Clark-st., Room 28. SITUATIONS WANTED-MALE.

Bookkeepers, Clerks, &c.

SITUATION WANTED-BY A YOUNG MAN
with a good knowledge of drugs in a whelease
drug house; salary and position no object at start.
Best of references. Address Y 76, Tribune office. Best of references. Address Y 78, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A TOUNG MAN OF
22 (3 fair penman, with references) in store or
outdoors. Address C 36, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN AS
clerk or stock-keeper in a wholesale bouss. Best
city reference. Address C 36, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY YOUNG MAN WHO
Can talk and write clither German or English
wishes a place as copyrist or to assist in office work.

Address B 54, Tribune office. SITUATION WANTED—A YOUNG MAN DE-sires respectable employment; is a good peaman. Al references. Address B.M. Tribune office.

Trades.

OFTUATION WANTED-BY A PRACTICAL ENO gineer of many years' experience. Sest of references from former employers. Address Y Z, Tribune office.

Miscellaneous. OltUATION WANTED—AS AN AGENT OR COM-mission merchant in all branches of business in Decorah (lowa) and surrounding cities. Best of ref-erences given. F. STROM, Agent and Commission Merchant, Decorah, Iowa. SITUATIONS WANTED-FEMALE.

West Side.

TO RENT-NOS. 372 AND 274 WEST JACKSON-ST near Centre-av.; 9 rooms each; two-story as basement bricks; every modern convenience; first class in every respect, and in good order. For parise ulars apply to owner at 387 West Jackson-st. TO RENT 445—THE ELEGANT MARBLE-PRONT
Thouse No. 565 West Jackson-st. Inquire at 125
Dearborn-st., in bank.
TO RENT-48 HAMILTON-AV., BETWEEN
T Adams and Jackson-sts. 3-story frame, east front,
in good order; 225 per month. Apply to BOBSET H.
WALKER, 12 Dearborn-st.

South Side.
TO RENT-IIS PRAIRIE-AV., 3-STORY ENGLISH
Dasement stone-front house, between Twenty-fourth and Twenty-fifth-sis; all modern improvements; \$\overline{c}\$\text{THOMAS & BRAGG, \$\overline{c}\$\overline{c}\$\overline{c}\$\text{A Saile-st.}} TO RENT-HOUSE AT 84 TWENTY-SIXTH-ST.; 10 rooms, gas-fixtures, and furnace. Apply to H. B. CRAGIN, IN Lake-st.

North Side.

To RENT-No. 418 NORTH STATE-ST., NEAR.
Division-st., three-story and basement marblefront, all first-class modern improvements, 15 rooms,
Apply to M. PETRIE, No. 163 Washington-st., real
estate and loans. estate and loans.
TO RENT-THE ELEGANT THREE-STORY AND
basement brick dwelling. E feet front, with large
brick barn, 48: Dearborn-av., only 800. Apply to
JAMES GAMBLE, 4 Dearborn-st., Room

JAMES GAMBLE, 40 Dearborn-st., Rooma,
To RENT-EE NORTH LA SALLE-ST., 15 ROOMS;
I washington-st.
Suburban.
To RENT-AT GENEVA LAKE. WIS., A FURnished house, for June, July, and August. Address
the Kev. D. L. HOLBROOK, Geneva Wis. TO RENT-FURNISHED AND UNFURNISHED he cases in Evanusion; some very choice places. BEV-BILDER & DEWEY, & Dearborn-st.

TO RENT-3 OR 3 DESIRABLE DWELLINGS from May I, as Summerdaise, C. & N. W. R. R.; lake water, et cellent schools, & fare. R. GREER, W. Market-st., opposite F., L. & Co. TO BENT-FLATS.

TO RENT-A PLEASANT FLAT, IN MARBLE front house, for housekeeping; all conveniences. Inquire at 1241 indians-av., near Thirteenth-SL TO RENT-ROOMS,

TO RENT-ROOMS,
South Side.
To RENT-82 MICHIGAN-AV., NEAR TWENTY,
sixth-st, front alcove room, neatly furnished, 315
per month, also rear room, furnished, 516
North Side.
To rent-A few furnished Rooms, single
and en suite, for gentlemen; house new, with
all modern improvements. References. 28 Indianast, near Rush. TO RENT-STORES, OFFICES, &c.

TO RENT-A GOOD CURNER STORE FOR DET goods or clothing trade. Office 4B West Lake-st. TO RENT-STORE 788 MICHIGAN-AV., CLOSI to Twenty-second-st.; suitable for a first-class restaurant, process, or milliners; cheap to a respondie party. JACOB WELL & CO., 87 Dearborn-st.

Offices.

TO RENT-ONE OR TWO DESK ROOMS, OR good party. Inquire of Jacob Well & Co., cheap to a good party. Inquire of Jacob Well & Co., cheap to a good party. Inquire of Jacob Well & Co., of Dearborn-st., near Washington.

TO RENT-OFFICES ON SECOND FLOOR OF Dearborn-st., locality very good for dentiat or physician. Apply to GERHHRD FOREMAN, IM Rast Washington-st.

TO RENT-LIGHT, PLEASANT OFFICE ON Second floor, at low gree. Apply at floom No. 4. 25 Randolph-st.

TO RENT-FURNISHED DESK ROOM, 85 LA Salle-st., Room 9, ground floor. TO RENT-LARGE AND SMALL WELL LIGHT-ed rooms for manufacturing; power and elevators. A. E. BISHOP, is South Jefferson-st.

TO RENT-A LARGE SUBSTANTIAL BUILD-ling, 3-story and basement, size Jariff, No. 40 South Canal-st. it is suitable for storage or light manufacturing business. Can be had for a number of years. Elevator in. Inquire of FRANK NOWAK, 56 South Haisted-st.

TO RENT-THE SUB-BASEMENT & LA SALLE st., 20270, with two side-rooms, two vaults, and steam heat. C. M. BARNES, & 14 Salle-st.

WANTED TO RENT BY GRIFFIN & DWIGHT
West Side Boal State and House-Hanting
Agents, corner Washington and Haisted:
Houses,
Fints,
and
Stores. Demand is large and their supply is about exhausted.

WANTED—TO RENT—A LARGE OFFICE OR Suite of offices in the neighborhood of the Board of Trade. Apply to FIELD, LINDLEY & CO., S. La Salle-st.

WANTED—TO RENT—WITH A VIEW TO BUT. In a school property. J. A. MIDDOUR, San North Call-av., Philadelphia, Pa.

WANTED—TO RENT—ROOM WITH OR WITHOUT OR WITHOUT

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION. MAIL-IN ADVANCE-POSTAGE PREPAID WEEKLY EDITION-POSTPAID.

order, or in registered letter, at our risk.
TO CITY SUBSCHIBERS.
ered, Sunday excepted, 25 cents per week.
THE TRIBUNE COMPANY. POSTAGE.

red at the Post-Office at Chicago, Ill., as Seco Domestic. teen Page Paper... tht and Twelve Page Paper... TRIBUNE BRANCH OFFICES.

THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE has established brance. Bees for the receipt of subscriptions and advertise GLASGOW, Scotland—Allan's American News London, Renfield-st. Renfield-st. N. Eng.—American Exchange, 40 Strand ENBY F. GILLIG, Agent. WASHINGTON. D. C.—1319 F street.

AMUSEMENTS.

Heoley's Theatre.
h street, between Clark and La Salle. Joh
the Blaisdell Comedy Co. in "Lemons."

McVicker's Theatre.

MONDAY, MAY 8, 1880.

THERE is a report in Washington that there were three genuine cases of yellow-fever in New Orleans last week.

Gov. OGLESBY's name is mentioned in washington in connection with the Postmaster-General's portfolio soon to be relinquished by Judge Key.

CREMATION of the bodies of suicides is reed by the trustees of the Le Moyne furnace Washington, Pa. Two bodies have been re-ed already on this account.

THE proprietors of the Pall-Mall Gazette ublish in the Standard a card denying that their ournal will support the new Government. The ladstone Ministry will probably survive, never-

Notice is given that visitors to the Na-Republican Convention in Chicago will be ported at the rate of two cents per mile each ray by the following-named railroads: Chicago & Alton; Chicago, Burlington & Quincy; Chica-to, Milwaukee & St. Paul; Chicago & Northn; Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific; Illinois

THE generosity of America in sending the hip Constellation to Ireland treighted with supplies for the suffering people was conspicu-usly recognized Saturday night in a speech by asiy recognized Saturday night in a speech by the Prince of Wales at the banquet given by the ouncil of the Boyal Academy. His Boyal High-cae was good enough to refer to us as "our imerican cousins, who are so noble and gener

ird-Term Association at St. Louis expressing regret at being unable to attend the Conven-n of May 6, the Hon. Fred Hassaurek, editor Volkeblatt, the leading reflector of Ger-American sentiment in Ohio, signifies his dial sympathy with the movement, and his nest hope for its success in preventing the lation of the anti-third-term principles by the nomination of Gen. Grant. He does not believe a President should be elected to a sec-and term even, and ravors the adoption of a

In the large and varied collection of gious matter which we print this morning will e found a sermon by Prof. Swing, at the Central rch, on "Happiness and Problems"; by the L. P. Meroer (Swedenborgian), at Hershey, on "The Common Sense Interpretation of Bible"; by the Rev. F. B. Nash, Jr., at Carist Church (Episcopal), Ottawa, Ill., a review of a recent article in *Blackwood's Magazine*, en-titled "Christendom and Islam, by a Turkish adi"; by the Rev. George C. Lorimer, at the Baptist Church, on "Work and Wage" sting account of the dedication and ices of the first and only Mormon le in Chicago, with sermon by Elde

A CORRESPONDENT at Springfield, in a letwhich we print this morning, takes issu with a dispatch from that city which ap rday's TRIBUNE in regard to th rth of Gov. Cullom, and also suggests that accome of the State Convention as regards commation for Governor will very likely be a surprise to some of the overconfident one It is intimated that Col. Clark Carr will surprise Tis intimated that Col. Clark Carr will surprise come of the politicians who are looking in advance for favors from Cullom, Hawley, and Fort when they shall "come into the kingdom." It is claimed that Carr can unite more of the opposition to Cuilom than any other candidate, and that in the event of Cullom's dropping out much of his strength would go to Carr. Evidently it is nobody's race yet.

THERE is really very little prospect that Congress will adjourn by the 1st of June; in fact, so early an adjournment as that seems to be impossible. It will be resisted by the tariff-re-Impossible. It will be resisted by the tariff-reform men for the same reason that it is favored by the Protectionists—viz.: that it shuts off all hope of tariff legislation by this Congress. It is on this account that Speaker Randall favors early adjournment, and he may be expected to see to it that in the event of June I being fixed as the date there is no tariff legislation consummated by that time. But leaving the tariff question out of the case altogether, there is still little or by that time. But leaving the tariff question out of the case altogether, there is still little or no likelihood of adjourning within four weeks, as nearly all the appropriation bills are yet to be reported from the different committees, and it will be found that these are matters which cannot, and should not, be rushed through. If by a miracle all these bills could be gotten before the House by May 20, the earliest date suggested by anybody, there would remain but ten. fore the House by May 20, the earliest date suggested by anybody, there would remain but ten days for debate and action; and while under the House rules all debate might be suppressed in that body, provided the minority did not flibuster for their rights, such limitation of debate would be impossible in the Senate. With five months already wasted in one of the most profitless and unproductive sessions of Congress ever known, the talk of rushing through something over a hundred millions of appropriations inside of ten days comes with a poor grace from the do-nothing Democrats of the House and Senate.

erstood in Washington that the It is understood in Washington that the put-third-term Republicans of Pennsylvania re devising a plan whereby they will be able to revent the casting of the vote of that State as event the classing of the vote of that other as mit for Gen. Grant on the first ballof in the losgo Convention. More than that, they ex-ct, by defeating the unit rule at the outset, to thhold fully one-half the vote of Pennsylvaby defeating the unit rule at the outset, to cold fully one-half the vote of Pennsylva-rom the third-term candidate. How they d to accomplish this result is not explained a time has not arrived for making pub-e details of the plan; but that a vigorous

that he would obey the wishes of the people of listrict and support Blaine in the Chicago rention is quite certain to be imitated by restrong Blaine districts in Pennsylvania, the teenth having already taken similar sleps Nineteenth having aiready taken similar steps. There is rank rebellion in many of the districts against the machine diotation of the Cameron Convention, and, as stated in a Philadelphia dispatch which we print this morning, some of the third-term managers in Washington will at once set about doing something to avert the threatened split in the party. The situation throughout the country has become so serious as to call forth from a prominent Rapphlican Senator the out the country has become so serious as forth from a prominent Republican Senator the expression of the conviction that the nomination of Grant at Chicago will surely divide and destroy the Republican party.

THE CONTEST IN ILLINOIS. A Washington dispatch in the New York Times of the 27th ult. reflects seriously upon the New York agent of the Associated Pres in this city. It states that the friends of the ex-President "do not hesitate to say that they believe the machinery for the transmis sion of political news from Illinois has been unfairly used in Mr. Blaine's interest for the purpose of inducing Eastern people to think hat the ex-President is unpopular in his

In support of this ridiculous charge it is asserted that dispatches sent to the East from Chicago by the agent of the New York Press betray an intention on the part of the enders to "misrepresent the ex-President's strength in Illinois, and to assign to Mr. Blaine a great many delegates who were well known to favor the ex-President's nomination." The dispatch further says: 'Instances are referred to in which the sentiment of counties has been misrepresented in a shameless manner, and, though it is believed that the influence of such statements will be short-lived, their character has aroused considerable indigna

These charges are vague, but a subsequen passage in the dispatch shows that they hinge wholly on the question whether "the great majority of the delegates aiready chosen" are in fact "supporters of the ex-President." We quote:

President." We quote:

The truth is, that no one could be more confident of the ex-President's success in Illinois than Gen. Logan, and he brands all such reports as those just referred to as unmitigated talsehoods. Gen. Logan informed the correspondent of the Times to-day that there was not a shadow of doubt that Illinois would send to the Convention a solid delegation for ex-President Grant. The great majority of the delegates already chosen, he declared, are supporters of the ex-President, and the sections of the State where the sentiment for Grant is well-nigh unapimous ready chosen, he declared, are supporte ex-President, and the sections of the Sta the sentiment for Grant is well-nigh un are yet to be heard from.

Thirty-seven counties have chosen 223 delgrates to the State Convention. The friends of Senator Blaine make the following class fication of these delegates:

Counties. Blaine. ......

These figures, showing a large anti-Grant majority of the delegates already chosen are substantially a tabulated transcript of the current reports received over the wires at Chicago of County Conventions as they occurred. Rumors of some few subsequent changes of opinion among delegates have been affoat, but they have been contradicted Undoubtedly the substance of these reports has been sent to the East by the agent of th Associated Press here; and it is difficult to see how his reports could have been ma-terially different. IP these original reports from the places where County Conventions were held are correct, the claim put in th mouth of Gen. Logan, that "the great ma ority of delegates already chosen are supporters of the ex-President," is not only without foundation, but utterly misleading. The statement also sttributed to Gen. Logar that "the sections of the State where the sentiment for Grant is well-nigh unanimous are yet to be heard from," is not sustained by the facts. The counties where Conventions have been held number thirty seven, and are about equally divided between he northern and southern sections of the State; and Grant's strength is greatest in the southern or Democratic counties, with the single exception of the region about the ex-President's home, comprising two counties. This circumstance accounts for the fact that, of the delegates already chosen, the majority in Democratic counties are for Grant, while a majority in Republican countles are anti-Grant. It is now plain that Gen. Logan's reported assumption that "there is not a shadow of doubt that Illinois will send to the Convention a solid delegation for ex-President Grant" is unwarranted by anything that has yet transpired. The ex-President's friends are making a desperate contest for him in Illinois, and, so far, evidently against odds. It is not true that "Gen. Grant is unpopular in his own State," as the New York Times' dispatch charges Mr. Blaine's friends with attempting to show. But it is true that there is in Illinois a determined hostility to a third term of the Presidency for any man, and a profound apprehension of defeat in the event of Grant's nomination.

There are 102 counties in Illinois, of which thirty-seven-more than a third-have held Conventions. Conventions are still to be held in sixty-five counties, of which Cook is one, and entitled to ninety-two of the 692' delegates who will compose the State Convention. It is quite probable that the complexion of the Cook County delegation will determine that of the State Convention. We have not considered the subject from the Congressional-district point of view, simply cause no district has yet been carried by the friends of either candidate. County Co ventions have been held in each of the nine teen districts, but in every instance the result remains to be determined by future

GEN. GARPIELD is not under any necessity to indulge in cheap and threadbare demagogism. His recent election to the Senate secures him place for six years to come, and he can afford to be open, honest, and manly in his public action. His personal explanation in the House, in which he denied th statement that he was responsible for the defeat in Committee, and of necessity in the House, of the measure to repeal the duty on paper-pulp and print-paper, lacked the force

and white paper. The charge was plain, ect, and truthful, and no equivoca epel it. It would have been better for him had he openly admitted the charge to be true. His talk about securing to American dustry its just earnings is just the kind of idle twaddle which a few years ago he declared to be unworthy an intelligent statesman. The manufacture of pulp from pine and basswood logs by a patent machine run by water-power is not an industry so se-riously affecting American labor as to cause a man of Gen. Garfield's experience to hesitate as to how much the whole American people should be taxed to enable a few mocolists to exact bounties. The repeal of the taxes on all pulps, and on all the materials entering into the manufacture of paper, will not reduce the sale of paper in this country one pound, if the papermakers are satisfied with a fair profit. It will not lessen the wages of labor in paper or pulp mills a penny. On the contrary, it will enable nanufacturers of paper to produce the article at less cost and to sell it for less money, and thus increase the consumption. No onknows all this better than Gen. Garfield, and his soft rhetoric about protecting the American labor engaged in the manufacture of pulp from forest trees was altogether unworthy the man, and utterly failed to extricate him from the clear case made against him by the New York publisher. Had Gen. Garfield been so disposed, a bill abolishing this tax and the tax on paper could hav been reported from his Committee and passed by the House weeks ago. As Nathan said to David, so the press says to Garfield, "Thou

THE COLONIES OF FRANCE. The enormous increase in the wealth and prosperity of the French people since the war of 1870, due entirely to their republican form of government, has aroused among them an ardent desire for further extension of the trade facilities. Stuart Mill's remark, that in the actual state of the world, the founds tion of colonies is the best affair in which the capital of an old and rich country can be engaged," is now much discussed and finds any zealous advocates in France. French nen recur to the energy and enterprise which formerly characterized them as a colonizing race, and which enabled their ancestors to

art the man!"

stablish themselves in the richest portion o India, and to obtain possession of Louisiana the Mississippi Valley, and Canada. The worthless policy of the different Government of France, which permitted these countries o be torn from her in war or their surrende by purchase, is now denounced in the bitterest terms, and although their recovery of these rich countries from England and the United States is not now within the range of possi bilities, yet Frenchmen now see a probability for colonization in other parts of the world which will to a considerable extent compen-

The colonies which France now owns, and

which it is urged can be used to facilitate

sate them for these losses.

further acquisition of territory, are Cochin China in Asia, Algeria and Senegal in Africa, and New Caledonia in Oceanica. By means of the first it is proposed to colonize and annex the territories of Tonquin, Cambodia, and eventually the remainder of Annam. A glance at the map will show that by this annexation the position of France in the China Sea will be rendered more powerful than that of any other nation. The trade of Cochin China with France at this time amounts to about 200,000,000 francs a year. By the annexation of Annam, Tonquin, and Cambodia this trade can be increased to an indefinit extent. It gives the French the control of the Song Kol and Ma-Klang Rivers, which will open to them the heart of the Chinese Empire. The possession of New Caledonia by them does not afford the same trade. New Caledonia is a penal colony, and has for some years labored under many disadvantages. Neither its climate nor soil is so propitious, and its native inhabitants are turbulent, warlike, and intract able. In connection with its posse sion it is proposed to annex th New Hebrides group of islands, situated in its immediate vicinity, and still unclaimed any civilized Power. This group offer nany facilities for the future developmen of French trade. The French colonies in Africa are much more valuable than those even in Asia. The progress of Algeria during the last few years has been exceptionally rapid. Its trade with France now exceeds 300,000,000 francs a year. Its population i rapidly increasing, railroads are being built and new sources of wealth discovered and opened in every direction. Preliminary surveys are in progress for connecting Algeria with the Soudan by rail, by which the colony will be brought into trade relations with the population of that country, numbering more than twenty millions of people. Energetic attempts are also being made to connect Senegal with the Soudan, which, if success ful, will duplicate French facilities for gaining the trade of Central Africa, and for the annexation of such portions of it as may

hereafter be deemed advantageous. It has been said that the French as a race have lost all spirit of maritime enterprise. This statement would appear true if their history for several centuries be considered The taste for adventure which characterized the sailors of Normandy and Brittany during the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, and which gave France some of the richest possessions in the world, has certainly been largely diminished by the faults of the various Governments to which France has since been subjected. Under the later Bourbon rule everything like enterprise was sup-pressed and destrayed with a vigorous hand. Gigantic as were the efforts of the French Revolution, it had more than it could accomplish to free the people of France from the torpor and death which the Bourbon dynasty had caused. Napoleon I., in his chemes for the subjugation of Europe, cared little for the colonies France then possessed. He regarded them as a source of weakness to the mother-country, and it was by his action that the United States were enabled to obtain possession of Louisiana and the Mississippi Valley. During the reign of Louis Philippe it was most strenuously urged that Algeria should be abandoned. It was alleged that its possession would entail a cost of many millions, and that it could never repay one tithe of the expense its maintenance as a French colony would cause Fortunately for France, this view was successfully opposed by a few of her statesmen, who foresaw that the colony would be what it has become, not only important and rich in itself, but as being one of the best commer-

cial gateways by which Central Africa could During the reigns of the Bourbon. parte, and Orleans families, their whole efforts were solely devoted to the prolongation of their own power. Attempts at individual enterprise or public expeditions is which the resources of France might red in distant seas were sternly opposed and discouraged. French legislation therefore was, under their influence, largely directed to this end, and the French statute books are filled with provisions which enevery enterprise for the purpose of trade and colonization which a French citizen may at-

As an example of this we mention the fo

lowing: certain Frenchmen desirous of establishing a colony in New Britain, one of the island ust north of and near New Guinea, in the Eastern Archipelago, applied to the French Government for permission to organize and o sail from the port of Havre. This application was made to M. Tirard, the Minister for Commerce. It was alleged, and whether true or false was, we think, of small importance, that the expedition was ultra-montane in its character and tendency. This reason in reality decided M. Tirard to refuse the desired permission, although he alleged as an excuse for his refusal that "the expedition was directed towards an unknown country, concerning which no one had any serious information," and that "under those conditions the emigration to Port Briton was not possible." Failing to obtain the requisit permission to sail from Havre, the expec subsequently sailed from Antwerp, at which place the emigrants joined it by land. It has reached its destination at Port Briton to find what was alleged, that the Island of New Britain is one of the most fertile and best located for maritime traffic in Oceanica. Since its arrival two other vessels have followed it, laden with additional colonists, and with all the material necessary for making a permanent settlement. These vessels, under the stupid and absurd prohibition of M. Tirard, were forced to sail from Barcel stead of from a French port.

For some years the attention of the French people has been exclusively directed to the repair of the losses incurred in the Franco-Prussian war, and to establis permanent and durable basis their Rep Government. It can now be said that these objects have been obtained. So far as home interests are concerned, the Republican Government has amply repaid their ef forts. France is to-day one of the most prosperous countries in the world. But to increase this prosperity beyond its present limits it is now necessary for Frenchmen to look abroad and to seek new fields for business enterprise. In no way can France achieve so much with so little exertion to herself as by settling unoccupied country in distant parts of the world with small parties of her enterprising people. If she wishes the extension of her commerce, if in fact she desires the development of her mercantile marine to the full extent of its capacity, she must erase from her statute-books all laws which, as in the case we mention, permit such silly and puerile obstructions to the energy and enterprise of her people. Enterprises of this kind, instead of being prohibited, should be fostered and encouraged by every means within the power of her Government.

THE CLOSE OF A FARCE. Exit the exodus, the Exodus Com the exodus investigation, and Dan Voorhees. The farce is over, the curtain is rung down, and the people of this country, who were the audience, have had to pay \$40,000 for the silly show. Mr. Dan Voorhees' mountain has labored for weeks. and has brought forth a mouse, and a very

little one at that. Mr. Voorhees moved for this investigation, and has conducted it with the view of showing that the exodus of negroes from North Carolina to Indiana was a trick of the Republican managers to colonize Southnumbers to secure the vote of the State for the Republican ticket, though ostensibly his purpose was to inquire into the causes of the exodus from a labor point of view. The animus of the investigation, however, was The witnesses summoned were Democrats who were hostile to the negro Some had been engaged in defrauding the negro of his political rights. Some had defrauded him of the fruits of his labor Nearly all of them were prejudiced witnesses and in sympathy with the infamous practices of bulldozing. Now and then, how ver, Mr. Voorhees fell into his own trap and was confronted by witnesses who had not been properly coached, and told the truth, while upon cross-examination it was established out of the mouths of his own witnesses that the Democratic version of the exodus was false from beginning to end. What is the result of Mr. Voorhees' inves-

dgation? He has pifed up an immense mass f testimony which no one will ever read He has shown that about 600 negroes, all told, have gone into Indiana,-a number too small to make even a ripple in politics or to nfluence even a close election, as several of these 600 have already been driven away by Democratic mobs of bullies and assasins of the Yazoo sort. Out of the mouths of his own witnesses the minority of the Commitee have proved that these negroes left North Carolina for the reason that victims of oppression always flee from their oppressors. It has been shown that the negro was not allowed his political rights or any of the privileges appertaining o citizenship, and that by an organized system of ostracism, terrorism, and bulldozing -not so brutal and bloody as that which is employed in Louisiana, Mississippi, Alabama, and South Carolina, but just as effective—he was debarred from voting unless he voted the Bourbon-Confederate ticket. It has bee shown that the oppression of caste stripped him of all profits attaching to labor and all its legitimate products through a minimum system of wages and cast-iron contracts which reduced him to the most squalid condition and made bare existence well-nigh impossible. It has been shown furthermore that he was denied justice in the courts: that infamously-cruel laws were enacted against him, and that by the aid of this odious and brutal class-legislation he could be arrested upon the most trivial charges, entenced in heavy and extreme per alties, and to satisfy them his labor could be sold to the highest bidder, thus reducing him to a condition of slavery only differing from his former condition in that the employer had no permanent title in him as a chattel. It was demonstrated that, under the pressure of such a combination of brutalities as the above, 600 of the thousands of negroes in North Carolina availed themselves of their inherent rights, with which no one, individual, Legis lature, courts, or Congress, can interfere, and sought a place where they fancied they could enjoy the rights of citizenship, protection from personal violence, the right to labor and enjoy the fruits of labor, though, as the event has shown, they found that Mr. Voor hees' constituency of howling, brutal rufians were as pitiless as those they had left at

This is what Mr. Voorhees has established after weeks of investigation with prejudiced witnesses, and every word of it was known before Mr. Voorhees commenced his investi ration. And for this child's play, and silly, almost criminal, waste of time and money the people of this country must put their hand in their pockets and pay \$40,000! It would have been much more to the purpose, and paper-pulp and print-paper, lacked the force and conviction which it would have had be fore the country were it sustained by the truth. His claim that he is in a political minority of five on the Committee is not an answer to the charge that he was one of their delegates a public pledge in writing of the truth of the repeal of the tax on paper-pulp and print-paper, lacked the force and conviction which it would have had be fore the country were it sustained by the truth. His claim that he is in a political minority of five on the Committee is not an answer to the charge that he was one of the majority of eight which refused to report the repeal of the tax on paper-pulp obstruct and thwart or absolutely prevent and conviction which it would have had be fore the country were it sustained by the truth. His claim that he is in a political minority of five on the Committee is not an answer to the charge that he was one of the majority of eight which refused to report the development to put a stop to every be people, if an equal sum had been expended in investigating the infamous brutalities the time might object. Many of the laws have never been repealed, and are still in force. While they are in existence, the whim or caprice of a Minister may at any time obstruct and thwart or absolutely prevent all; and second, for the purpose of punishing to the force which the reigning dynasty at the time might object. Many of the laws have never been repealed, and are still in force. While they are in existence, the whim or caprice of a Minister may at any time obstruct and thwart or absolutely prevent all; and second, for the purpose of punishing the time of the time might object. Many of the laws have never been repealed, and are still in investigating the infamous brutalities the time might object. Many of the laws have never been repealed, and are still in finamous brutalities the time might object. Many of the laws have never been repealed, and are still in force. While they are in existence, the whim of Shelby County at more in accordance with the temper of

the scoundrels who were guilty of these out-

MASTER OF THE BUCKHOUNDS. Doubtless many persons who have read he cable news from England during the past week have been somewhat puzzled as to the duties attached to certain offices to which an cointments have been made by her Graciou Majesty Queen Victoria. Earl Cork, whose title was once held by an illustrious member of the philosophic family of Boyle, was ap Sydney was appointed Master of the Horse, and has his office in the stable-yard; the Earl of Kenmare, a jolly but sancti-monious Catholic Irishman, was made Lord Chamberlain; Lord Kensington Controller o the Household; and the Duchess of Westminster supplanted the Duchess of Wellington as Mistress of the Robes. These are a few of the many appointments made. There are no duties connected with the offices. Their various lordships will not have the slightest duty to perform in connection with any of the Government departments save the Treasury, and with that only when drawing salaries varying from \$8,500 to \$15,000 per annum for doing nothing. They may appear once in a while a a Royal procession or other state occasion to

perform in dumb show for the gratification of the loval Britons who pay taxes to furnish them with salaries. The "Master of the Buckhounds" was doubtless a valua court appendage in the days of William the Conqueror and Richard the Lion-Hearted when these monarchs, accompanied by their Barons, went to hunt the deer in the New Forest or in far Northumberland. The Master of the Horse had considerable influence during the War of the Roses, when the Lancastrians or the Yorkists succeeded or failed according as they received his support or it was withheld. The Lord Chamberlain was of great advantage to the bibulous mon archs like James I. and his grandson Charles and it is believed that Robin Carr earned his money in taking care of the pedantic James

more than any Chamberlain of England. But the offices enumerated are not the only sinecures; there are others held as hereditary perquisits by certain noble families The Duke of Norfolk is Hereditary Earl Marshal, and draws a salary of \$10,000 per annum; the Duke of St. Albans is Hereditary Grand Falconer, and, though they do not fly the falcon in England nowadays, his Grace draws a salary of \$6,000 every year. But to go through all the pensioners on the bounty of the British taxpayers would take too much time and space. "There are," says the Financial Reform Almanac of 1879, "nearly one thousand persons, male and female connected with the Royal Household paid or rendering some service, real or imaginary"-in most cases for imaginary services It is noticeable that the persons who fill all these sinecures, whether as Equerries in Waiting, Lords in Waiting, Grooms in Wait ing, Gentlemen Ushers, Ladies of the Bed-Chamber, Maids of Honor, Pages of Honor, etc., etc., are connected with the noble families of England,—are the sons or daughters of the "hereditary descendants of hereditary fools," as Thackeray used to call them, or, as John Bright would term them, "silly legislative tinkers." But when the army is closed to dunces, under the competitive system, what have the younger sons to fall back on save the church livings, the sinecures, or to marry American

There are some iconoclasts like Laboucher and Peter Taylor, and some economists like Thorold Rogers, Joseph Cowen, and Arthur Arnold, who are bold enough to say that these are the drones in the hive of British industry, and who call on the working-bees to drive them away, while Radical Irish obstructives like Mr. Parnell and Justin McCarthy hold that it is criminal to support these men at high salaries while the families of Irish peasants are starving. But what would England do without its "old nobility"? The British taxpayer, however, pays dearly for his bauble, even though it be an imperial one.

THE last London papers bring the complete results of the Parliamentary election. The total votes cast may be interesting to American readers. For instance, the total vote of the London boros was as follows: The Liberal candidates received......251,189
The Tory candidates received.......178,676

At the last election-in 1874-the vote of London was: Liberal candidates.... Tory candidates.....

Liberal popular majority...... 46,052 It will be noticed that the vote was im mensely increased on both sides, showing the deep popular interest that was felt in the struggle. The vote in its grand divisions was thus apportioned between the two great

LONDON BOROS.

1874. 1880. Ltb. votes. | Con. votes. Ltb. votes. | Ltb. votes. | 117,652 163,704 | 178,678 251,189

POTAL ENGLISH AND WELSH PROVINCIAL BOI 689,801 | 571,287 495,121 TOTAL ENGLISH AND WELSH COUNTIES. TOTAL IRISH BOROS. 28,032 24,076 | 37,784 TOTAL IRISH COUNTIES. 69,877 101,355 | 60,350 118,913 123,903 | 48,074 51,219 152,451 SCOTCH COUNTIES 25,789 | 26,115 82,415 The total popular majority for n 1874 is thus shown: Total Liberal majority.... Liberal vote of 1880..... Tory vote of 1880.... 218,990 1,877,290 1,431,805

Total Liberal majority... 445,485 Or more than double the popular majority of 1874. The Tories carried the British Parliament in 1874 by something like sixty members, and that, too, in the face of a Liberal popular majority of 214,000 votes. A vast majority of the people of Great Britain and Ireland are anti-Tory. If manhood suffrage prevailed at the elections in that country as in this, or in France or Germany, the Tories would be buried under a Liberal majority of a million and a half votes, of which the Irish alone would contribute half a million, and the English disfranchised agricultural labor ers another half million. The present Liber al Parliament has only to extend the fran hise to the "countles" of the three Kingdoms the same as the cities of England now enjoy, and the days of Toryism as a ruling element in British politics are ended forever.

THE American Exchange in London, or which Henry F. Gillig was the founder and until which Henry F. Gillig was the founder and until lately the sole manager, is now to have more substantial backing than ever before, and a great development of its resources. A corporation has been started in New York with a capital of \$1,000,000 to extend the operations of the Exchange. Americans who have traveled in Europe have had occasion to test its usefulness. To all such, and to those who contemplate a trip across the ocean, it will be joyful news that branch offices of the Exchange are to be opened in all the important cities of the Continent, and

THE two modes of rapid canal-transit the the two modes of rapid canal-transit that are most favorably regarded in New York along the Brie Canal are the Belgian and the "Rimota." The Belgian employs a cable which is sunk at the bottom of the canal and moved by steampower. The Belgian Company had a tow-cable in operation for a few days before the close of psykration between Buffalo and Bochester last

canal this year and moving all tonnage by steam power. The State Auditor says in his last re port that the Belgian system promises to result in greater speed at less cost than ani-mal towage. Horatio Seymour, Jr., the State mal towage. Horatio seymour, 3r, the state Engineer, seems favorably inclined to the other system, the "Illinois." It differs from other kinds of steam-motors on canais in coupling two boats, the rear one only carrying the ling two boats, the rear one only carrying the engine and steering apparatus. There is a great saving in first cost, one engine, etc., serving for two boats, and the whole machinery of propulsion weighing only fifteen tons. These are strong points in favor of the "Illinois." The objections to steam transit on canals are that the screw injures the prism and the wash injures the banks. But, as the New York Journal of Commerce forcibly observes, "The canals are always in want of repairs, and if the annual sum wanted for such purposes should be increased in consequence of the use of steamboats, the canal-revenues would be all the larger to meet it." State Engineer Seymour's minute of his official trip on a steam canal-boat ute of his official trip on a steam can minute of his official trip on a steam canal-boat from Buffalo to New York last year has attracted much attention. The time, including lockages, was nine days fourteen and a half hours, or a third less than the average running time of horse-boats. The consumption of coal for the steamer and her consort—one carrying 217 and the other 234 tons—was only eight and

year, and the results were highly satisfactory. The managers of the Company are sanguine of introducing it for the whole length of the

seven-tenths tons; the quantity necessar the round trip, with a return cargo of 12 each, is estimated at seventeen tons. Mr. Sey-mour goes into the question of comparative ex-pense at some length, and concludes that two boats can be run on this plan, making, say, nine trips in a season, for nearly \$500 less than by horses, making only seven trips, allowing for in-terest on investment, reserve fund, etc. THE discovery of the fact that Sherman's and Biaine's most devoted agents in Virginia and South Carolina are among the "instructed"

Bureau in Washington a moral shock. The cor-respondent of the New York *Times* (favorable to the third term) says of the South Carolina delethe third term says of the South Carolina delegation: "The following is a correct statement of the personal preferences of the delegates: For Grant—Bowen, Wilder, Fine, Poinier, Cook, Whipper. For Blaine—Mackey, McCall, Hayne, Taft. For Sherman—Elliot, Myérs, Lee, and Brayton." In the Virginia delegation Sherman has the four Collectors of Internal Revenue and Customs,—Brady, Russell, Bowden and Fernald,—and also Woltz, Carter, and Poindexter, who have been managing the Treasury dexter, who have been managing the Trensury campaign in that State from the start. Only eight of the twenty-two Virginia delegates are riginal Grant men. At least six have been for claime first, last, and all the time. If there is the least pretext, the Virginia and South Carolina delegations will break up badly in the Chicago Convention. It is stated positively by one ongo convenion. It is stated positively by one of the Kentucky delegates that he and four of his associates will vote for Sherman from the start. One of the Pennsylvania delegates has already pledged himself in writing to bolt the instructions of the State Convention; and it is instructions of the State Convention; and it is probable that many more will be forced by public opinion to do the same. Altogether the outlook for the third-term nomination is not nearly so lovely as some of the ardent organs would like to have the people believe

LIVINGSTON COUNTY, Illinois, in 1869 issued \$50,000 of bonds bearing interest at 10 per cent to obtain the location of the State Reform-School at Pontiac. Interest was paid a year or two. Then an attempt was made to repudiate the bonds. The matter has been in litigation ever since, though various attempts at compro-mise have been made and failed. As lately as last year the holders of the bonds offered to exthem for a new issue of 6 per cents. The change them for a new issue of 6 per cents. The United States Supreme Court has now decided a test case, affirming the validity of the whole issue. The principal and accumulated interest amount to \$85,000; and Livingston County must make arrangements to pay this sum at once. The rate of interest will probably be fixed for

THE lying third-term organ of this city reprints The Tribune's table of delegates elected to the Chicago Convention, but carefully suppresses the qualification conspicuously printed at the head of it, "supposing the delegates to cote as instructed." It is a notorious fact that many ous fact that many delegates in Pennsylvania, New York, Kentucky, South Carolina, Virginia, and Texas will not vote as instructed if the balloting is any way close. And, by the showing of the third-term or-gan in question, it will be close.

THE prices for Short-Horns realized at West Liberty, Ia., and Dexter Park, Chicago, seem to show, in the judgment of the Bloomington Pantagraph, that there is no boom in this variety of cattle. A few years ago \$36,000 was paid for a single cow. The highest price paid for a cow at the Iowa sale was \$305, and at the Chicago sale the cows averaged \$253 and the bithe highest price being \$875 for a bull.

THE Republican Convention of the neighboring County of Lake, which belongs to the Third District, is called for the 8th inst. (Saturday next). It is not known what the p ences of the voters are, but it is a signi circumstance that the Waukegan Republican has come out positively for Blaine. Gen. Smith seems to be the choice of the Republicans of hat county for Governor.

DELEGATE DOWNEY may not be an able oct, but he made one issue of the Congressiona second go off like hot cakes. As Congress wil not authorize an increase of that issue, and the pome" is to be left out of the bound volume, t is probable that Delegate Downey has achieved great deal,-in short, turned o he Congressional Record into a literary our

REPUBLICAN Conventions are still to be eld in the following States: Mr. E. C. HUBBARD, of Hartford, Ky., a

delegate to Chicago, writes to the Anti-Third-Term Committee in St. Louis: "I feel that we have Grant defeated. All depends on your Condon, which must take a bold, outspoken stand. You may put me down to be heard from somewhere in your program. I feel for the first time as if we would certainly win." PENNSYLVANIA is the only Republican

State that has elected delegates favorable to the third term, and the kicking in that State has ssant and vigorous from the day Convention was held till now.

PERSONALS.

It is hardly probable that there will be ch of a negro exodus during the water We notice that Anna Dickinson reads her

new play seated. Perhaps the audience will all the getting up that is necessary. When a paper speaks of Annie Louise Cary making a "flying visit to her Maine home" we cannot help wondering if the editor ever saw "Dear Girls: Don't believe these yarns

about my being engaged to half-a-dozen young women over here. I shall not decide until after looking at you."—Prince Leopold. Gen. Sherman's son-in-law, Lieut. Fitch, i President of a St. Louis wire company. We suppose he lets Uncle John have what wire he eeds for pulling purposes at reduced rates. The advantages of a college education cannot be overestimated. Spence Pettis, who hanged himself in the Massachusetts State Prison last week, was the most capable forger

Lorne is reported to be afraid that he may lose his job on account of Beaconsfield's defeat. Gladstone will want to hire a man for lefeat. Giadstone will want to hire a man for about \$40 a month and board to do Mr. Camp-

O dear! here is some dreadfully sad new for people interested in educational matters. Mr. King, stroke of the Yale crew, has given up that exalted position, and will be unable to row at the New London regatta.

The London News, referring to a recently

gives a motive for the display of pretty her feet and a little bit of leg." "Motive," we are pose, is high-toned language for chance. A Toronto paper says that "Canada to

noticing in the same paper an item to the effect that Hanlan has left for Washington, we are inined to think it may be so. Cannon, the Utah Mormon Congressman is described by an exchange as "a jolly, restaced Englishman." After looking at the name and his roster of wives, most people, would think there was no doubt about his being a son of a

After learning that Macon, Miss., had invited Jeff Davis to orate there, the Stalwart newpapers will not be at all surprised at the

subsequent visit of a tornado to the town. Vis-tue is its own reward, and vice is sometimes the Miss Anthony wants the boys to call her Sue, but this is easier said than done. We have failen into the habit of calling her Sukey, and in a mixed company there would be danger of our giving the veteran female away.—Charles Fran-

The Rev. Adirondack Murray, now in Liv erpool, says he is tired of wandering, and his friends have responded that if, he returns all will be forgiven, and peace and trotters ones ore spread their white wings over the f

A dastardly outrage was recently perpetrated at Galveston, Ind., upon James Brown, a respectable citizen, he being fined \$15 for stealing a kiss from the presumably ruby lips of Mas Lucy Casey. This oppressive protection system is rapidly paralyzing all our industries.

Mr. G. W. Cable has left commercial life for the purpose of devoting hi nself to litera-ture. The Chief Supervisor of the Census has engaged him to write, an article on the social condition of New Orleans. It is believed that this will be the first time shotguns have been written upon from this stands Miss Emily Faithfull will come to this

ject, "Modern Extravagance: Its Cause and Cure." Everybody knows that the cause in lovely woman, and that nothing short of a law making it a penal offense to wear anything accept blue jeans and calico will remedy the evil

POLITICAL POINTS.

If Grant should lose Ohio in October, he If Grant should lose Ohio in October, he might as well withdraw at once, as his defeat would be a foregone conclusion in November, and it is only desperate third-term partisans who will claim Ohio confidently for him in October.—Chicago Tribune. We feel authorized to say to all concerned that, if Grant is nominated at Chicago, Ohio will not go for the third-term party, either in October or November. We believe Hamilton County would give a majority of five or six thousand votes against the third-term transfer of the despendes who are determined to drive with the Republican party into a candidacy utterly inconsistent with Republicanism take notice before it is too late? We know as much about Hamilton County we have the same of the nominations, for nominations bind us only far as we approve them, and we think it by proper thing to speak plainly before the for of the road are reached.—Cincinnati Commercia

In spite of the popular belief that England rapidly going over to Roman Catholic mere is not a single English Catholic M. P. in this tenth Victorian Parlia no fewer than 129 lawyers, an unprecessed ly large number, for in England the legal proposition has not heretofore practically monopolised the political field as it has done in this country. In the last House the gentlemen of the improbe, in practice or retired, only numbered ill. Though the blind member, Prof. Fawcett, now has a Minister's portfolio, the House will miss its armiess and legless member, Mr. Arthur MacMurrough Kavanagh, who was defeated in the Country of Carlow. Mr. Kavanagh, though born without arms or legs, it will be remembered, is a fine rider to hounds, a good shot, a devoted yachtman, and a man of me mean capacity and high culture, whose talents and whose robust health, though apply not his physical deformity, have been inherited by the blooming offspring of his very happy marriage.

How complacently the friends of Gen Grant point with pride to his late triumphal tour through the South, making speeches of a conciliatory nature and quietly bidding for votes; but see the looks of disgust when a Blaine circular, loaded with facts that are fe-Grant party with literary bureaus to flood the country with trash." Yet these same men rejoice to see Grant on the move all the time, traveling up and down the country; they rejoice to see Senators leaving their posts at Washington and hurry home to manipulate Conventions; they rejoice to see Grant newspapers issuing full-sheet supplements with a full history of Grant. Some way or other, they utterly fall to see surfavor in their own management of the canvais. But the very fact that Blaine wants the nomination against Grant seems to fill these men with righteous indignation. Gentlemen, be calm. The country is not going to ruin ret, but we do want, and must have, a statemen at the head of affairs. We don't like to see sure faring inconsistency on the part of the Grantites. We do not claim that our side is perfect, but, so far as we can see it, is equally as well conducted at the Grant party. The difference is just this Blaine attends to business in Washington, and his friends are at work for him. Grant has no business to attend to, and consequently puts in his time in making Southern conclinatory speeches, and his friends work at home.—Lanarie (Ill.) Gazette (Rep.).

The pleasant words that Gen. Grant spots to the Southern people during his recent tour of the South, and that he has spoken concerning them since his return to the North, would, a doubt, have a greater effect in arousing Southern sympathy and kindness of feeling in return ern sympathy and kindness of feeling in if the managers of the campaign, with rebuke from him, were not continually hot shot into the South, seeking to create a Northern feeling in his fat create a Northern feeling in his favor, and if Grant had not once before, when he was seeking to be President, spoken just as kindly and fairly of the Southern people, and, after he had accomplished his purpose and become President, treated them as aliens and enemies. Then, as now, he deprecated sectional bitterness and animosity, proclaimed the South reconciled to the result of the War and loyal to the Government, and embodied what it was supposed would be the spirit of his Administration, if he was elected President, in the memorable narses: "Let us have peace." The Southern people are not likely to forget the kind of peace that followed. The bottom rail on top expressed in Legitimate State Governments were overturned with the bayonet; illegitimate semblances of Government, composed in equal parts of segre ignorance and carpet-bag thievery, were substituted to them; everything that could be stoles was stolen; everything that could be stoles was corrupted; great masses of fraudient debts were fastened on the people, and will be left as heirlooms of Grant's promised peace to their children, the their children, the children feliders feliders. Ristory repeats itself. Grant's necessities are now very much what they were before his claration to the Presidency the first time; his talk is now very much what they were before his leavation to the Presidency the first time; his talk is now very much what they were before his leavation to the Presidency the first time; his talk is now very much what they were before his leavation to the Presidency the first time; his talk is now very much what they were before his leavation to the Presidency the first time; his talk is now very much what they were before his leavation to the Presidency the first time; his talk is now very much what it was then; and, in case of his becoming President again, his Administration would almost of necessity be, so far as the South is concerned, a repetition of his former Administrations,—St. Louis Times (Dem.).

Grant never had any strength in the South among Democrats. In this section thousands of the most pronounced Republicans are bitter in their opposition to the third-term aspirations of Gen. Grant. The carpet-baggers who prospered under Grant's Administration hope to see a re-turn of the rule under which they plundered the turn of the rule under which they plundered the people, and are clamorous for Grant's nomination. But the idea of his being popular among Southern Democrats is an absurdity. His policy of hate, distrust, and oppression 'comented the Southern whites in opposition to him, and he is not the man to concellate the Southern Democrats. Disorder, discord, decay, robbery, and plunder were the frults of Grant's rule in the South for four years, and our people shudder at the idea of his restoration to power. It is true Gen. Grant, fa all his speeches recently delivered in the South, and since his return home, says, "Let us have peace," just as he said in his letter of acceptance in 1888, but he will not be permitted to have a policy of his own if he would. If again made President, he would be as true to his friends during a third, fourth, and fifth term as he was to Belknap, Babcock, and the carpetbag thieves of the South. A stream cannot rise higher than its source, and, if Gen. Grant should be elected President, he would be controlled by the Camerons and Conklings, who are hostile to the peace about which Grant so often prates, here know that without bectional secause they know that without the Southern Democrats are unit on to Grant because his Admin rbitrary and unjust; because he aethods of the soldier, not of the nd because around his eight years.

MILWAUKEE POLICE NOTES.

Special Disputch to The Chicago I MILWAUKHE, May 2.—Thomas S

Indian

Disting

said his broking the sup

the loss of ports of Kus the current;

ort at 6 a time in Chi year to be General Seci general report interest in all b The City Cour

expected lirections. Council to dis-of the police of the most

#### FOREIGN.

The British Troops Once More Reach and Occupy Cabul.

Indian Troops Being Mobilized for Service in Afghanistan Territory.

Distinguished Gathering at the Reyal Academy Banquet in London.

Speeches by the Prince of Wales, Mr. Gladstone, and Bret Harte.

#### AFGHANISTAN.

o call her We have key, and in ger of our-aries Fran-

ow in Liv-g, and his returns all tters once he farm at

ercial life to litera-census has the social leved that have been

to this the sub-lause and cause is of a law

onsistent
of it is too
on County
rtely free
ective of
only so
nk it the
the torks
mmercial

spoke tour of berning uid, no South-return, ut any youring eby to ard if seek ily and he ha did Presi. Then, as and olied to overn-would he are to be are to

South nats of tter in one of tter in one of spered a reminamong policy a reminamong policy and in the beopople storant, in the tter of nitted did. It rue to a term arpetobtained the terminal erishpositional did to rates, it in a man in the man in the mina in the mina

COMMUNICATION WITH CABUL.

LONDON, May 2.—A Bombay correspondent says: Gen. Stewart has sent the Ghuzuee field force through Logar Valley to open con

SURRENDERED.

A dispatch from Saidabad reports that Moosa han and Mahomed Jan have surrendered to be Governor of Ghuznes. STEWART AND ROBERTS

A dispatch from Cabul says Gen. Ross' force has reached Argandeh, and Gen. Roberts has met Gen. Stewart at the same place. The rest of the Candahar force are marching through Logar Valley to settle that district.

The leading priests and Logar Chiefs have submitted. One hundred Kohistan Chiefs have been sent home, after guaranteeing the safety of two Sirdars whom the British intend to send THE BRITISH AT CABUL.

A later dispatch from Cabul says: The whole of Gen. Ross' force has arrived. Gen. Stewart has taken charge, Gen. Roberts retaining divisional command. Two natives have gone on a mission to Abdurrahman Khan.

The Advertism Rhan.

The Government is inclined to favor Abdurrahman Khan as Ameer, but great caution is necessary. A mission will be sent to him at Kurdoz.

A dispatch from Calcutta says: "Owing to the spect of affairs in Afghanistan the reserve ivision of Bombay troops is about to be ubblized and sent toward the Candahar line."

GREAT BRITAIN.

THE ROYAL ACADEMY BANQUET.

LONDON, May 27.—The usual ranquet given by
the Council at the Royal Academy took place Saturday night. The Prince of Wales, replying to the toast to the Royal family, alluded to the work of the Duke of Edinburg in Ireland. He said his brother had had the opportunity of tak-ing the supplies from the Constellation, "that gallant ship sent over by our American cousins,

galiant and sent over by our American cousins, who are so noble and generous."

Mr. Gladstone replied to the toast to her Majesty's Ministers. The President of the Academy, Sir Frederick Leighton, proposing the coast "Science and Literature," took occasion to welcome Bret Harte, who responded in a numerous speech, which was much cheered.

A CALEMET COUNCIL. A CABINET COUNCIL.

Mr. Greenwood writes to the Standard, giving his reasons for quitting the Pall Mall Gazette. He says: "We do not propose to allow our independent paper to be extinguished. Its spirit resides in us, and will soon reappear in a new shape. Hoping to redeem the paper from threatened assignment, I formally offered a large sum for copyright, which was refused."

The proprietor of the Pall Mall Gazette writes to the Standard emphatically denying that his paper will henceforward be a Ministerial journal.

THE FRENCH CABLE.

Ig of the Channel cable connecting of the Channel cable at Brest has been and telegraphic communication

#### BOUMANIA.

BUCHAREST, April 15.—The Romanil makes an important statement to the effect that the reputed unhealthiness of the Dobrudja has no foundation; that, on the contrary, the climate is very salubrious, and, moreover, with all the expenses of the annexation and administration, the province has a veceded the penses of the annexation and summistration, the revenue from the province has exceeded the expenditure by 230,000f.; and, notwithstanding the loss of 150,000f. of revenue by freeing the ports of Kustenje and Tuldja, the surplus for the current year will be at least 400,000f.

GERMANY.

EISMARCK'S VACATION.

LONDON, May 2.—A Berlin dispatch says: Owing to Bismarck's nervous system being much overstrained, the physicians of his family urge his temporary retirement from state affairs, and it is expected he will take a long leave of

#### ITALY.

CHAMBER DISSOLVED.

Rows, May 2.—The King has signed the decree dissolving the Chamber of Deputies. The election will be held May 16, and the new Chamber will meet May 28.

LOTDON, May 2.—A Paris dispatch says: The

by fire. Immense stores of timber were

St. Peressure, May 2.—The Official Messen-or denies that Gen. Melikoff has been negotiat-ing with the Poles. TURKEY.

LONDON, May 2.—A telegram from Constanti-bople announces that the Ambassadors demand the removal of Izzet Pashs from Scutari for abetting the Albanians. ROCKFORD. A Budget of Local Items.

A Budget of Local Items.

Special Correspondence of The Chicago Tribuna.

BOCKTORD, Ill., May I.—The principal railroad

bars is the change recently made by the Chicago & Northwestern Company, by which the
old Bockford Passenger is now known as the
Presport Express. Instead of starting from
Bockford as heretofore, it now starts from Freeport at a. m., passing this place at 7:05, and returning at 7:55. By this it will be seen that we
shall have the benefit of a large Western trade,
and the business-men will have much longer
time in Chicago. It is understood also that the
Company intend to continue laying steel rails
until the line is so laid to Freeport.

The Bockford Y. M. C. A. celebrated its fourth
universary Thursday evening. The report of
the Secretary shows a membership of 225. The
Pressurer's report shows the receipts for the
year to be \$505.55; expenditures, \$500.87. The
General Secretary of the Association gave a
seneral report of the work, showing a growing
interest in all branches.

The City Council met in special assign Thurs-

Interest in all branches.

The City Council met in special session Thursday evening, and closed up the business connected with their official acts. On Monday evening the new Council will take their seats, and it is expected that lightning will strike in all directions. The first question for the new Council to dispose of will be the reorganization of the police force and Fire Department,—two of the most essential things connected with the directions. The first question for the police force and Fire Department,—two of the most essential things connected with the direction of the most essential things connected with the direction of the most essential things connected with the direction of the most essential things connected with the direction of the most essential things connected with the direction of the most essential things connected with the direction of the most essential things connected with the direction of the most essential things connected with the direction of the most essential things connected with the direction of the most essential things connected with the direction of the most essential things connected with the direction of the most essential things connected with the direction of the most essential things connected with the direction of the most essential things connected with the direction of the most essential things connected with the direction of the most essential things connected with the direction of the most essential things connected with the direction of the most essential things connected with the direction of the most essential things connected with the direction of the most essential things connected with the direction of the most essential things connected with the direction of the most essential things connected with the direction of the most essential things connected with the direction of the most essential things connected with the direction of the creation of the the City Council met in special session Thurs-

some excellent music, both vocal and instru-mental, which was very much appreciated. Shortly after 12 o'clock Misse's Bertha Locke and Isa Mears and Messrs. Al Barker and M. L. Hanaford, members of the Second Congresa-tional Church choir, arrived at the depot, and re-turned the favor of the Dubuque singers by giv-ing them some excellent solos and quartets. Mrs. E. Weybrant, of Dubuque, furnished some excellent music, that was highly appreciated by our citizens.

Mrs. E. Weybrant, of Dubuque, furnished some excellent music, that was highly appreciated by our citizens.

Mr. Arthur Gaffany, who has been in the city and railroad telegraph-offices at this place for the past two years, has received an appointment at Escanaba, Mich.

A few days ago, Miss Mary Pepper, an employe at Graham's cotton mills, dropped a large weight on her foot; which occurrence has finally resulted fatally. Shortly after the accident her foot became very much swollen, erysipelas rapidly set in, and then followed a very severe attack of spinal meningitis, of which she at last died. The remains were taken to Belvidere, and the funeral services were conducted by the Rev. J. S. Mable, pastor of the First Baptist Church of this city. The girls employed in Graham's cotton mills showed the esteem in which they held their late associate by contributing a sufficient amount to purchase a handsome command defray the funeral expenses.

The April term of the Winnebago Circuit Court is now in session, and there is quite a heavy docket to dispose of. Judge J. V. Eustace, of Dixon, presides.

The Directors of the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad passed through this city yesterday by special car. It was their intention to go to lowa, in which State they have recently purchased eighty miles of a narrow-gauge road.

Mrs. E. M. Spalding (formerly Lottie Miller), of St. Paul, Minn., is visiting with friends in this city.

St. Paul, Minn., is visiting with friends in this city.

The last camp-fire of the G. A. R. for this season will be held at their hall on next Monday night. An excellent program has been prepared, and a most enjoyable time is anticipated. All old soldiers and sallors are cordially invited. The Hon. William Watson has recently purchased the Dr. G. W. Van Zant block, on the East Side, for \$28,000.

Ex-Mayor Rhoades is in Appleton, Wis., for the purpose of making contracts with the puip company at that place to keep the paper-mills of Rhoades, Utter & Co., in this city, supplied during the coming season. The straw-crop last year was not heavy enough to supply the demand.

mand.
The twelfth and last meeting of the Argonauts was held at the residence of Mrs. Ralph Emerson, on North Church street.
Irvin French has just received the license to open books for stock to the new cooperative furniture factory. Work will be commenced at once.

farniture factory. Work will be commenced at once.

Col. H. H. Evans, of Aurors, and Gen. J. N. Reece, of Springfield, have been in the city during the week.

The money business of Rockford is steadily on the increase. In October last the different banks in the city had on deposit \$942,745.15; in December, \$1,069,833.34; in February, \$1,193,715.41; and in April, \$1,242,783.62. Adding to this the deposits in the People's Savings Bank, and N. C. Thompson's Home Savings Bank, it makes \$1,700,000 on deposit in the banks of our city.

#### CRIMINAL NEWS.

A COLORADO LYNCHING.

Special Correspondence of The Chicago Tribune.
PAIRPLAY, Park Co., Colo., April 28.-About var since a terrible crime was committed Village of Fairplay, Park County, Colo. by J. J. Hoover, and at the time oo much excitement among the citizens. Threats were made of lynching the offender, but the plan was frustrated by the prisoner being to Denver and incarcerated up to the present time. The victim of Hoover was a well-known saloon-keeper of Fairplay named Bennett, who, by his genial manner, was much thought of by ociates, of whom there were a hos Hoover, being one of the frequenters of Bennett's saloon, often accepting of his hospitality. The trouble which has ended the lives of two persons originated over the right to use a ditch.

persons originated over the right to use a ditch, and in the dispute Hoover became so exasperated that he made an assault upon Bennett, killing him instantly. The murder being almost wholly unprovoked, the spirit of public feeling ran high against Hoover, and, had he not ceen removed to Denver, the angry and infuriated people of Fairplay would have strung him up on the spot.

Hoover has remained in the jail at Denver ever since April, 1879, till last Sunday, when he was brought to Fairplay for trial,—his case coming before the Court on Monday and Tuesday,—and it was generally supposed that the culprit would receive a life-sentence or be hung, which would have satisfied the citizens and avenged a horrible crime. But the deliberations of a jury of "twelve just and true men" decided differently, and brought in a verdict of eight years imprisonment.

conversation among the groups gathered here and there along the streets, it was evident that something was on foot among the townsmen.

About 3 o'clock this morning, a little band of masked men, well armed, proceeded to the place of the confinement of Hoover, and, overpowering the keeper, took the law into their own hands, and summarily ended the matter by taking the prisoner from the jail and hanging him on a tree, as is usual on such occasions.

Public sentiment here is, that the lynching was deserved. It is another solemn warning to murderers.

J. Q. P.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuna, CEDAR RAFIDS, Ia., May 2.—Last December the body of Coe Hargerty, an eccentric old bachelor, was found in a rude grave on the farm of Rose Ward, a farmer in Otter Creek Township, this county, with a hole in the skull as if made with some heavy instrument. He had been missing one year. Ward, for whom Haggerty had worked, moved to Washington Territory shortly after Haggerty's sudden disappearance. After fluding the body, the Ward house was searched, when traces of blood were diswas sarded, when traces of nood were de-covered, also a heavy from wrench under the stairs. This, together with the fact that Ward owed Haggerty nearly \$1,000, led the peo-ple to suspicion Ward very strongly, and he was arrested in Washington Territory and brought arrested in Washington Territory and brought back last January to answer to the charge. His trial was commenced before the Circuit Court at Murion, last Wednesday, and lasted four days, during which time some very damaging evidence was produced. The skull of the murdered man was brought into court, also some of his hair, and his false teeth, the latter to prove that the body found was that of Haggerty, which counsel for defense claimed could not be proved. The case went to the jury last might at 8 o'clock, and the first ballot stood six for murder in the first degree and six for acquittal. They hung until 8 o'clock this morning, when a verdict was brought in of "not guilty."

A MAY-DAY MURDER.

PATERSON, N. J., May 2.—The German Society of Paterson this morning went up to the top of Garrett Mountain to greet the rising of the sun, as usual on the first Sunday in May.

A party of young men, among them Joseph the sun, as usual on the first Sunday in May. A party of young men, among them Joseph Van Houten, stepson of Ald. Swift, of the Paterson Municipal Board, attempted to cross the lands of Dalzell, a farmer owning property on the mountain top. They were forbidden to trespass, but persisted, and young Van Houten was shot dead by Dalzell. The party then pursued Dalzell to his house, where the police were powerless to protect him. They fired the barn and house, and, when he came forth selzed him, and were about to hang him to a tree, the rope being already in position, when a reinforcement of policemen arrived, and Dalzell and his son, who was also implicated, were rescued from the crowd and taken to Newark.

SHOT HIMSELF. Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuna.

MENDOTA, Ill., May 2.—Nearly all the colored esidents of Mendota assembled this evening at the residence of Dan Cheen. An altercation springing out of what is said to be an old feud between Tom Wash, an office janitor, and Gabe smith, till within a few days since head cook at Smith, till within a few days since head occased the passenger-house. Wash drew a revolver, and in the scuffle that ensued, in attempting to disarm him, the pistol went off and Wash was a corpee in less than two minutes. The deceased was industrious, and bore a good character gen-

CINCINNAT, May 2.—The Gazette's New Albany. Ind., special says: Henry Long, who was fatally shot by a mob at Esquire Boston's office, in Blue River Township, Harrison County, was buried this afternoon. He made a dying statement, naming his murderer and eleven others in the mob, all of whom will be arrested.

CINCINATI, May 2.—Adam Waggoner, an old man living on a farm in Gallia County, Ohio, was shot and killed in his field yesterday, by his nephew, Philip Waggoner. They had quarreled about lands. The murderer escaped.

PITTSBURG, Pa., May 2.—One of the Trustees of the crematory at Washington, Pa., says the body of Charles G. Poetz, which was piaced in a yault in Evergreen Cemetery, New York, last August, will not be cremated in the Le Moyne furnace, as reported. The Trustee says it is not the intention to cremate the bodies of suicides or others who do not die of natural causes, nor bodies that have been interred unless such desire is expressed in the will of the deceased. This is the second body refused within a week, the other being that of a suicide, also of New York.

#### WASHINGTON.

The Question of Early Adjournment Complicated by Tariff Issues.

June 1 Favored by Those Who Are Opposed to Tariff Legislation.

Prospects of the Bill Before the Ways and Means Com-

mittee. Unearthing Cigar-Box Frauds on the

Revenue Department.

#### ADJOURNMENT.

WHAT WILL PREVENT EARLY ADJOURNMENT.
Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.
WASHINGTON, D. C., May 2.—The question of washingron, D. C., any z.—The question of the final adjournment of Congress by June 1 is complicated to a very considerable extent by the tariff question. It is noticeable that those who are foremost in urging an early adjourn-ment—the date being fixed by these persons at June 1—are those who are determined that if June 1.—are those who are determined that it they can prevent it there shall be no tariff legis-lation at this session. Prominent among the advocates of an early adjournment is Speaker Randall. Of course an adjournment at that seems probable will be reported from the Ways and Means Committee. That is he result, however, which the Speaker much desires to accomplish, and he is a great power in the House, and can do much to accomplish his objects. If the question of final adjournment depended upon the House alone it might be pos-sible to finish the appropriation bills by that time, excluding all other business. There would be strong opposition. be strong opposition to such a course in the House from those who wish to have some tariff

egislation. The Senate, however, controls the upon its right to full time to discuss the appro-priation bills, and, as there is no previous ques-tion, there is always danger that the Senate may consume much time in political debates, and there is now a disposition on the part of some leading Republican Senators to insist upon a debate upon the Kellogg case, with a view to finally datarmining whether he shull hold his some leading Republican senators to insist upon a debate upon the Kellogg case, with a view to finally determining whether he shall hold his seat before the Presidential campaign begins. Senator Beck is of opinion that Congress can adjourn by the list of June. The appropriation bills still unacted on, he says, will all be in by the 20th of May, and there need be no difficulty in passing all of them by the list of June. Senator Beck, when asked whether he believed the President would sign the Army and the Deficiency bills, replied that he thought so. In the case of a veto he thought the session would last until August. The general impression among Democratic members of Congress is that an early adjournment is not only possible but practicable. Senator Beck, in speaking of the appropriation bills, said the Legisfative bill, which in the Forty-fourth and Forty-fifth Congresses gave so much occasion for a deadlock between the two Houses, will be disposed of easily and quickly. He anticipates some delay and possibly a little fighting when the Sundry Civil bill is brought forward, as that is a bill of odds and ends, and is frequently made the vehicle of jobs.

#### THE TARIFF.

ADDITIONAL PROVISIONS OF THE NEW BILL.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 2.—The Tariff bill WASHINGTON, D. C., May 2.—The Tariff bill agreed to be reported back to the full Committee on Ways and Means by the Sub-Committee will probably come into the House as reported with either a favorable or an adverse report. As the Sub-Committee comprises a majority of the whole Committee, it has it in its power to carry out the agreement to permit nothing to be added to or taken from the bill. The provisions of the bill ways be mediated. bill. The provisions of the bill may be modi-fied and the whole may be reported adversely, imprisonment.

The people of Fairplay, with whom the excitement had not subsided, notwithstanding the time that had elapsed since the murder, were roused into indignation at this light sentence. Public feeling ran nigh, and, from the earnest conversation among the groups gathered here and the country what has been so loudly demanded,—an opportunity to have a vote on a tariff proposition. In addition to the articles enumerated in these despatches the other evening, the following items are included in the Sub-Committee's bill: The duty cluded in the Sub-Committee's bill: The duty on unsized paper is reduced from 20 to 15 per cent; on sized paper, from 25 to 20 per cent; on writing paper, from 35 to 25 per cent; on wood pulp, from 20 to 10 per cent. The provision concerning the use of the polariscope in grading sugars is, that all sugars testing above 20,10 shall pay duties collectable on sugars now graded above No. 13.

GEN. GARFIEED

has again expressed himself on the tariff question. His attention having been called to a statement in the Cincinnati Commercial to the effect that he "is now, as he ever has been, in favor of free trade and for the removal of all duty upon paper fibry and pulp. Gen. Gardield is reported in the Capital to have made the following statement: "It is entirely false," said Gardield. "There is not a word of truth in it. I am not in favor of free-trade. My views are simply these: I believe and am working for a reduction of one-half of the tariff on pulp and materials for paper, and one-third on unsized paper. That is as far as I go, and I would be pleased to have this misstatement corrected." GEN. GARFTEED

#### NOTES AND NEWS.

CIGAR-BOX FRAUDS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 2.—The Joint Committee to investigate the alleged frauds in the collection of internal-revenue tax on cigars met with the Commissioner on Saturday and got met with the Commissioner on Saturday and got the work started. The difficulty is to prevent dealers from violating the law, which, as it is at present administered, would seem to be utterly impossible. Small dealers, it has been found, are in the habit of replenishing the stock in boxes on which the stamps are uncan-celed. This can easily be done when the dealer is also a manufacturer in a small way. Several propositions have been made with a view to check this abuse. In an examination of 193,000 cigar manufacturers and dealers, 250,000 empty cigar-boxes were found on which the stamps

SPRINGER-DONNELLY. There is but one more important witness to be called in the Springer-Finley-King anonymous letter investigation, namely, the Hon. William S. King. The Chairman of the Committee thinks the ground, so far as the taking of testimony is concerned, has been pretty well gone over already. He has ordered the anonymous letters—the two written by Finley to Springer and Bill king's letter to Springer—to be sent to New York to be lithographed. The copies will then be examined by experts with a view to de-termining whether Finley or King, or neither of them, is the author of the anonymous letter.

A PENTING-OFFICE SWINDLE

A new and very successful petty swindle has just been discovered at the Government Printing Office. A custom exists there of advancing pay upon the "dupes," or duplicate proofs of the compositors. One of the printers has been detected in wrongly stamping duplicate proofs and obtaining the money upon them.

OGLESSY FOR POSTMASTER-OENERAL.

The name of GOV. Richard J. Oglesby, of Illinois, is very favorably mentioned in connection with the fortneoming vacancy in the Cabinet caused by the appointment of Postmaster-General Key to a Judgeship.

DON FIATT.

The Capital announces that Don Platt has parted with a portion of his stock in the Capital newspaper, but still retains control of the editorial columns. TELLOW-FEVER AT NEW ORLEANS.

The Post claims to know that a telegram habeen received here stating absolutely that there were beyond doubt three genuine cases of yellow-fever at New Orleans last week. OCEAN STEAMSHIP NEWS. NEW YORK, May 2.-Arrived, City of Berlin Liverpool.

LONDON, May 2.—The steamships St. Laurent London, May 2.—The

and Lessing, from New York, and the Sardinian from Baltimore, have arrived out. A Democratic Majority. A Democratic Majority.

It is said that in one town of Schoharie County, New York, the Democratic majority every year, with one exception, for many years past has been exactly 281. The exception was during the War, when the majority dropped to 288. Immediately a mass-meeting was called to ascertain the name of the unconscionable villain who had neglected to vote. After full discussion and thorough inquiry it was found that a Democratin a remote corner of the town had died on the morning of the election, before he had time to record his vote. His son became of age, however, before the next polling-day, and so the majority has stood at 287 ever since.

Pleaded His Own Case.

A colored man pleaded his own case with marked success in Dallas, Tex., a week ago. He was accused of a crime as grave as murder, and had been convicted. The Judge denied the motion for a new trial, and asked the customary

question, "Have you anything to say why sentence should not be pronounced?" The prisoner responded that he knew nothing he could say would influence the Court, as all forms of law had been observed, but he would like to say a few words to his colored friends. He started off slowly and deliberately, reviewing the testimony, showing the inconsistencies of witnesses' statements, and then, carried away with the idea of the wrong done him, he burst forth in a strain of eloquence seldom heard. When he sat down the Judge said: "Sam, I thought you guilty: I don't believe so now, and will set aside the judgment overruling your motion for a new trial and give you another chance." The County Attorney dismissed the case, and the prisoner walked out of the court a free man. He was a "common field-hand," the local paper says, "and uneducated."

#### CROP-NOTES.

ILLINOIS.

Dispecial Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuna.

DWIGHT, May 2.—Very little if any progress has been made with farm-work the past week. The very severe rainfalls have so thoroughly saturated the ground that it was impossible to get into the fields. The weather is also cold, and high winds prevail. Onto sown on fail above. high winds prevail. Oats sown on fall plowing are up, with a fair stand. Grass is growing

are up, with a fair stand. Grass is growing finely.

Special Dispotch to The Chicago Tribuna.

WOODHULL, Henry Co., May 2.—More winter wheat was sown here last fall than for many years, but it is all frozen out. Early spring very dry, but now very wet. Less spring wheat than ever sown. More outs put in than last year. Fifty per cent of the old corn sold.

Special Dispotch to The Chicago Tribuna.

ELIZABETHTOWN, Hardin Co., May 2.—Winterwheat coming out much better than was expected. Acreage 25 per cent greater. Old wheat all sold. Corn nearly all gone to market.

KANSAS.

KIRWIN, Phillips Co., May 2.-Winter when RIRWIN, Phillips Co., May 2.—winter wheat nearly all gone up. Spring wheat has been sown largely, but looks very feeble. No rain since Novemoer. Prospects every day growing worse with the high, drying winds. Wheat nearly all sold. Not enough left to sup-Wheat nearly all sold. Not enough left to supply demand of new settlers in the counties west and southwest that come here for supplies. From ten to twelve teams each day leave here for Graham, Rooks, Sheridan, and Thomas Counties loaded with corn, and some with flour. Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

TOPEKA, Shawnee Co., May 2.—Had fine rain Friday. Most welcome boon. Corn pianting going on extensively. Local demand for old corn large. All kinds of fruit promise well.

IOWA.
Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuns. ATLANTIC, Cass Co., May 2.—Ground dry. No sain this spring. Have had constant windy weather. Spring wheat has been largely blown out of the ground with sprouts two inches long. Acreage one-third more than last year, yet think the crop will be less. Two-thirds of the corr marketed.

the crop will be less. Two-thirds of the corn marketed.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuna.

ALBIA, Monroe Co., May 2.—Acreage of spring whent increased. No wheat for shipment. Winter wheat killed. Corn about all marketed.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuna.

GARNER, Hancock Co., May 2.—Just commenced to plow for corn. Very large acreage of flax sown. Acreage of spring wheat increased. Old wheat nearly all sold.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuna.

MANCHESTER, Delaware Co., May 2.—Spring wheat has been much retarded by cold, wet weather. Oats not all sown yet. Farmers sowed less spring wheat than usual. Not enough old wheat for home use.

Sr. Paul, Minn., May 2,-To-day has been the varmest of the season,—the thermometer rising nearly 90 degrees. A good wind is blowing and the weather is perfectly fitted to drying the soil where wheat is not yet sown, and for hasten ing germination where the seed is in the ground.
Dispatches indicate that the excessive warm venther extends as far west as the Red River Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

HASSAN, Hennepin Co., May 2.—Spring wheat nearly all sown. Ground in good condition. Never better. Considerable increase in acreage. Very little old wheat in farmers' hands. NEBRASKA.

TE KAMAH, Burt Co., May 2.—Prospects for wheat and oats not very encouraging. Ground very dry. Have had no rain to speak of this spring. Ground plows mealy for corn. More wheat sown than last spring.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

RED CLOUD. Webster Co., May 2.—Ground very

MICHIGAN. Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuna.

ELBA, Lapeer Co., May 2.—Winter wheat does not promise as well as in 1879. Laure areas are entirely killed out. Late severe weather did great injury to the wheat. About 20 per cent of the old wheat yet in farmers' hands. Has been so wet that oats are not all sown yet. Fruit promises well.

OHIO. Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuna. FINDLAY, Hancock Co., May 2.—Wheat looks as well as last year, except where the drought killed it last fall. Look for a good crop of wheat.

ALABAMA. MONTGOMERY, Ala., May 1.—Crop-reports from the State are to the effect that they are several weeks behind last year. The weather is still un-

### Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BLOOMINGTON, Monroe Co., May 2.-Do not hink winter wheat will make as fine a crop as n 1879. The old wheat about sold. THE RAILROADS.

MINNEAPOLIS & ST. LOUIS. A New York special to the St. Paul Pioneer Press states that negotiations have been con-cluded between the Minneapolis & St. Louis and the St. Paul & Duluth Railroad Companies, by which the former leases the trackage of the lat-ter, or the right to use it jointly with the pro-prietary corporation for freighting purposes, from White Bear Junction to Duluth for five years. Under this arrangement the Minneapolis & St. Louis will hereafter run its freight trains from Minneapolis to Duluth. It is a part trains from Minneapolis to Duluth. It is a part of the agreement that the construction of the branch line from White Bear to Taylor's Falls is to be discontinued. It will also put a stop, for the present, to the proposed e xtension of the Minneapolis & St. Louis east or northeast of Taylor's Falls to Lake Superior. But the agreement provides that, in case the Minneapolis & St. Louis shall at any future time resume their project of extending their-line to Lake Superior, they shall have the joint use of the track from White Bear to Wyoming, and thence over the Taylor's Falls branch of the Duluth Road now in process of construction. There is no provision made for the extension of the lease beyond five years. The price paid for the use of the track is \$50,000 per year. As it will give the Minneapolis & St. Louis the direct outlet on Lake Superior, this will doubtless form the main channel of freight traffic. It means a lively competition with the Chicago freight pool, and will probably result in a bitter fight with the Milwaukee & St. Paul.

TREES AND RAILROADS.

San Francisco Evening Bulletin.

There are over 80,000 miles of railroad in the United States. Only two or three successful United States. Only two or three successful experiments have been made in tree-planting along these roads. The one made by the Southern Pacific, it is understood, has been satisfactory. The largest tree-planting enterprise is that which has been undertaken in Kansas by the Fort Scott Guif Raiiroad Company. Several hundred acres have aiready been planted, and, during the present winter, a Boston capitalist has contracted for the planting of five hundred and sixty acres of prairie land in Eastern Kansas. This contract is made with the Messrs Robert Douglas & Sons of Waukegan, Ill., the largest and most successful raisers of forest-tree seedlings in the United States, and is peculiar and novel in its provisions. "They agree, at a certain price per acre—which would difer, of course, with different condition and location—to break and plow the land, prepare it for planting, plant not less than 2.720 trees to the acre, and cultivate these until they shade the ground, and so require no further cultivation to keep down the weeds and strong natural grasses,—the great drawback to all prairie tree-planting. At the end of this time—probably in ten years from the time of planting—the plantation will be delivered over to the owner, I cent a tree being deducted from the final payment for every tree less than 2,000 to the acre delivered, only trees at least six feet high at the time of delivery being counted." The advantage of this plan, which is the one also adopted by the Fort Scott Railroad, is that the trees will be carefully planted and attended to by experienced men, for whose interest it will be to use the best plants, and to cultivate and care for them in the best manner, so as to be able to deliver the greatest number of trees in the shortest possible time, that they may get quick returns for the money invested in planta, planting, etc.

According to the Boston Heruld, about 2,200 miles of road were built in trockes. xperiments have been made in tree-planting

year, requiring 6,400,000 ties in their construc-tion. The consumption of forest trees for this business is immense. Some of the railroad companies have begun the work of restoration. They have not only planted trees along the sides of the track, but they have planted sec-tions and quarter sections, so that at a future day their own forests would supply ties for re-newal.

MILWAUKEE WANTS A BAILROAD. The Milwaukee Wisconsin states that there is a good deal of speculation just now whether that giant corporation, the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad Company, will terminate one of its trunk lines in this city. The final determination of this question is considered of year of its trunk lines in this city. The final determination of this question is considered of vast moment in securing the future growth of Milwaukee. The people of Milwaukee have been so often disappointed in expecting this grand consummation that nothing will be believed until it is officially announced that some line is under actual contract. It is conceded that of the three lines proposed, Biroy, Lodi, and Madison, the latter will be by far of the most value, as it will bring the Baraboo Valley in direct connection with Milwaukee. As yet nothing definit can be known of the purposes of the Directors, but it is hinted by persons who affect to know that, when the ultimate route is announced, it will be the most important railroad connection which has been formed with Milwaukee during the past seventeen years, and because it proves that, in spite of croakers in their midst, the great capitalists of New York and Chicago are convinced that there is a verp large future in store for this goodly city.

ITEMS. The Michigan Central Railroad brought here saturday evening 231 immigrants and yesterday yening 750, making a total of nearly 1,000.

Mr. W. A. Thrall, General Ticket-Agent of the Mr. W. A. Thrall, General Ticket-Agent of the Chicago & Northwestern, and Mr. A. McNally, of Rand & McNally, returned Saturday from an extended trip through the Arizona mining country. Mr. Thrall is hardly able to sit in a chair owing to the rough usage he received while traveling over rough and rugged roads in a stage-coach. He says be would be in a still worse, if not an entirely disabled, condition had not a drummer who traveled in the same coach kindly loaned him an air-oushion to sit on part of the way.

A case of interest has been decided in the United States District Court for the Southern District of New York. On the 14th of last December George H. Lawrence, a traveling agent for Dodds & Hedges, a New York jewelry bouse, visited Detroit. He had in his possession a trunk containing samples of jewelry valued at \$15.000. Finishing his business in that city he had his trunk taken to the depot and shipped for Chicago. Pocketing the duplicate check, he boarded the train, and upon arriving at Chicago presented the check, but was stupened when nothing but a dilapidated carpet-sack was handed him. Investigation resulted in finding the trunk at a hotel in Toledo, but the jewelry had been secured and carried away by the thief who exchanged the checks. Dodds & Hedres commenced pioceedings against the Lake-Shore & Michigan Southern Railroad Company in the United States Circuit Court for the Southern District of New York to recover the value of the stolen jewelry. The case was tried in New York City on the first ult. before Judge Wailace. The jury was instructed by the Court that there was no cause of action against the Railroad Company, and that they must find for the defendant, which was accordingly done.

#### AMUSEMENTS.

GERMAN THEATRE.

Mr. Höchster's German company appeared at McVicker's last evening in Welhranch's old and well-worn singing farce, "Der Maschinen bauer" (The Machinist). Neither from a finan bauer" (The Machinist). Neither from a financial nor artistic point of view was the performance a success, the house being by far the smallest of the senson, and the playing about the worst. The play has no intrinsic value whatever, and the jokes and puns are well worn, yet if the play is in the bands of first-class comedians, and a good soubret who can sing as well as act, it never fails to please. Mr. Höchster's company, however, does not contain the comedians and soubrets with which to bring out successfully a singing farce of this description. There are no singers in the company, and but one comedian. It is, therefore, not at all strange that the performance fell flat and most people went away disastisfied. Of course there were a few who did quite well, considering the circumstances, but there was so much poor acting on the part of others as to mar the entire performance.

Next Sunday evening Miss Spahn has a benefit. On this occasion Schiller's "Robbers" will be produced, with Mr. Carl Helmer as Frans Moor and Mr. Emil Höchster as Carl Moor.

MUSICAL NOTES. Mrs. Osmood has been selected by the Committee of the Leeds Musical Festival to share with Mme. Albani the chief soprano parts.

The Boston-Cowen concert company will sing at the Northwestern Methodist Church on the 6th, at Maskell Hall on the 7th, and at Bay View on the 8th inst.

Miss Marie Stone and Messrs. Tom Karl and W. H. McDonald leave the Emma Abbott company at the end of this season and join the Ideal opera company. The libel suit brought by Carlotta Patti against the St. Louis Post-Dispatch some months ago in the courts of St. Louis has been dismissed at the plaintiff's costs.

A benefit concert was to have been given to Max Strakosoh last Friday evening in New York, but as Ole Buil was taken suddenly ill and Mapleson would not allow Campanini (who had volunteered) to sing, the concert has been given up. Mr. Mapleson's refusal appears very much like a very mean act.

much like a very mean act.

The New York Tribuns says: "It is reported that the friends of Dr. Damrosch wish to arrange a musical festival in this city under his direction at the close of next year's concert senson, and that subscriptions have already been solicited to a guarantee fund. The building apoxen of for the performances is the new Seventh Regiment Armory."

Mrs. Jane Newcomb Van Zandt, familiarly known in operatic circles as Mme: Jennie Van Zandt, and the mother of Marie Van Zandt, who lately made such a brilliant début abroad, has just been granted a divorce at Newport, R. I., from her husband on account of desertion and non-support. Marie is now 19, and will be under the custody of her mother, whom she has aided to support.

to support.

Felicits Vestvali died in a little out-of-themay Polish town two or three weeks ago. Notmany years have passed since Vestvali, "the
magnificent" as she was then called, was the
toust at suppers, and had turned the heads of
half the young men in our cities by her sumptuous beanty. She came to this country with
Mario and Grisi in 1854, and made a great success in such characters as Azucena and Orsini,
the latter being one of her favorit parts. The London Figure says: "Those who subscribed so liberally 'to keep poor Mario from stagying' will be glad to hear that he still resides, in the most comfortable direumstances, in his palace in the Corso at Rome, that he has resumed his rank and title as Marquis of Candia, that he has white hair and beard, and is in the happy enjoyment, as incumbent of the sineoure post of Curator of the Royal Museums of Italy, of the comparatively trilling sum of 10,000 lire per annum.

of the comparatively trining sum of low life per annum.

The testimonial concert last Thursday night at Fairbank Hall, tendered to Miss Nellie Bangs, the pianist, was a pleasant success. Miss Bangs is a performer of fine attainment and great future promise, and acquitted herself on that occasion with great credit. The finish of her style and the beauty of her expression were especially noticeable, and her execution was admirable. The success and enjoyment of the occasion were in a very large measure also due to the services of the Chicago Quartet: Mr. John McWade, Mrs. O. L. Fox, Miss Mina Rommeiss, Miss Zeline Mantey, the violinist, and Master Arthur Harper, the boy elocutionist.

CINCINNATI CRITICISM.

CINCINNATI CRITICISM.

The Cincinnati Commercial's critic is loose again, and this is the way he goes for the orchestra that accompanied Wilhelmj on Friday night last:

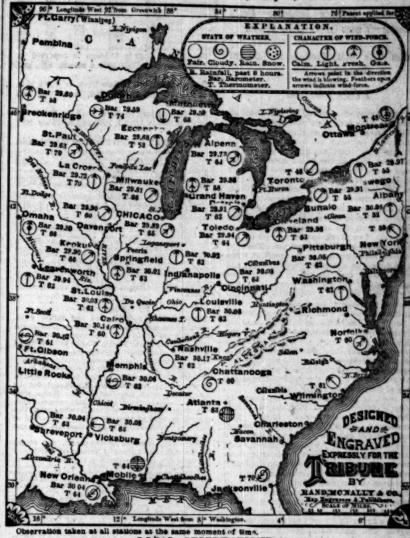
It is strange that he did not lose his wits, and extemporize his way to the end, as one would pick his steps through a slough. How divine did not the playing sound whenever the orchestra had an entire rest from their labors! It was like the bright spring sun coming out from the bedimming and beduling investment of clouds. But whenever the cadenza reached an end, the emphatic chord of the orchestra came down like a wolf on the fold, and he was compelled to make a wry face. To make such a man as August Wilhelmj play a concerto supported—or—no, weighted and nung down—by such a band is like placing a perfect Greek statue, hewn out of Parian marble, upon a pedestal of brickbat. Or—no, we now catch an idea. We have alluded above to a famous line—beauty when unadorned is adorned the most; but ladies sometimes have resorted to ugly black patches stuck to their faces to highten the fairness of the compiexion; so, perhaps, the splendid playing of Wilhelm was made even liner by being contrasted with its exact opposit.

A London correspondent of the New York Times says of Mr. and Mrs. Gladstone: "Mrs. Gladstone does not confine her atten-A London correspondent of the New York Times ears of Mr. and Mrs. Gladstone:

"Mrs. Gladstone does not confine her strentions to the domestic government of Hawarden Castle. Her influence will be enormous when Mr. Gladstone sits once more on the Treasury benches and two of her sons are in Parliament. She is a ciever, pleasant, earnest woman, but she dresses badly. Her bonnets are of the dowdiest. The provincial ladies quite resent her bonnets. Gladstone himself is not a 'buck. He wears trousers that are baggy at the kneet. His coats never fit him. His gloves are always too long at the fingers. But when he goes down to the House of Commons prepared to make an important speech, he is always well brushed, his hair is oiled, and he wears a flower in his buttonhole. Mrs. Gladstone siways tyrises him before

### THE TRIBUNE WEATHER-MAP.

From Observations Made by the Signal Service, U.S.A., at II P. M. Washington Mean Time, May 2, 1880.



LOCAL OBSERVATIONS. Time. | Bar. | Ther. | Hu | Wind. | Vel | R'n. | Westher. | | Time. | Bar. | Ther. | Hu | Wind. | Vel | R'n. |

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER, WASHINGTON, D. C., May 3-1 a. m. nd the Ohio Valley, warmer southwest winds, clear weather, possibly followed by northe alling barometer, cloudy and rainy weather.

For the Upper Mississippi and Lower Missouri Valleys, south and east winds, falling barmer, clear, or partly cloudy weather.

For the Lake Region, stationary or rising barometer, warmer southwest winds, gene

he leaves home on important occasions. Old members of the Commons straighten their backs and get ready for 'larks' when they see Gladstone come in with his hair smooth and a flower in his coat."

#### FIRES. AT DAYTON, O.

AT DAYTON, O.

CINCINNATI, May 2.—At an early hour this moroing Memoriai Hall at the Dayton Soldiers' Home was burned. It was built in the fall of 1878 at a cost of \$35,000, and was used as a theatre for the immates of the Soldiers' Home. It is said it will be rebuilt immediately.

DAYTON, O., May 2.—A thorough investigation is being made to ascertain the origin of the fire, but no clue to the cause has as yet been obtained. There is no insurance on the building or on any of the contents, some of which were taken out uninjured, but a large amount of valuable War relios which were stored in the Museum are reported lost, among them the flags and uniform of Gen. Thomas, played at the Home for safe keeping, at the recent meeting of the Army of the Cumberland in Washington. It is a serious loss to the Home, and is deeply felt by soldiers, with whom it was the main source of entertainment,

AT CHESTER, PA CHESTER, Pa., May 2.—The residence and barn of Mr. Bernadeau, at Claymont, Del., were destroyed by fire this morning. A young girl, servant in the family, was burned to death, and the nurse and three of Beruadeau's children narrowly escaped. Loss heavy.

AT PATERSON, N. J. PATERSON, N. J., May 2.—Grace Methodist Episcopal Church, on Water street in this city, was destroyed by fire to-day. It is supposed to have been of incendiary origin, as the edifice was fired a few months since. Loss, \$12,000.

IN CHICAGO. The alarm from Box 553, at 8:47 last evening, was caused by the explosion of a gasoline lamp at No. 889 West Lake street, occupied by Robert Snell. Damage trifling.

#### OBITUARY.

ELDER R. HENSON. Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuna.

Decatur, Ill., May 2.—une of the oldest
ministers of the Illinois Eldership, Church of
God, has been called home. Elder R. Henson,
aged 80 years, died at his late home, west of

A. C. CARPENTER. Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuna.

DECATUR, Ill., May 2.—The Town of Cerro Gordo, in this county, was much excited last evening over the sudden death by suffocation of a harnessmaker, named A. C. Carpenter, aged 40 years, leaving a wife and several children. THE HON. W. W. WARREN.

Boston, Mass., May 2.—Ex-Congressman William Wirt Warren died in this city to-night of pneumonia. He was a delegate to the National Democratic Convention in 1868 and 1877, and has filled several prominent official positions in this State. THE HON. CHARLES KIRTLEY.

### LOUISVILLE, Ky., May 2.—The Hon. Charles Kirtley, a prominent lawyer and Republican politician, died suddenly at his bome in Mt. Vernon this afternoon, aged 60 years. SPORTING.

BASE-BALL

The League championship season opened Saturday with games at Cincinnati, Cleveland, Worcester, and Providence, resulting as follows: Chicago, 4; Cincinnati, 3. Buffaio, 7; Cleveland, 4. Worcester, 13; Troy, 3. Providence, 8; Bodon, To-morrow's games will be played by Chicago at Cincinnati, Buffaio at Civeland, Troy at Worcester, and Providence at Boston.

THE TRIGGER. A Digeon-shooting match for \$100 a side, 100 single birds, thirty yards rise, from ground traps, use of both barrels allowed, was shot at St. Louis last Saturday between A. H. Bogardus, of Chicago, champion of the world, and Fred Erb, of St. Louis. Bogardus won easily by a score of 86 to 83.

A Democratic Unpleasantness.

Edgefield, S. C., is the centre of a buildoxing district, and has a reputation well calculated to make quiet and peaceful men give it a wide berth. At the recent local election there was a contest between two factions of the Democratic party over the question whether the license for liquor-sellers should be placed at a high or a low figure. A negro presented himself to vote, and tendered a bailot for cheap license. Dr. Bland, white leader of the high license faction, challenged his vote. Mr. Clisby, white leader of the cheap license faction, after a brief dispute, pulled out his revolver and mortally wounded Dr. Bland. Dr. Bland's brother pulled out his revolver and severely wounded Clisby's backers. Dr. Bland, though mortally wounded, crawled to the bailot-box and voted for high license. The chivalry of the affair is beautiful to contemplate—at a safe distance. But what became of the challenged nogro or his vote, the admiring Democratic chroniclers of these knightly proceedings fail to mention.

Nicotine in Her Smack. Micetine in Her Smack.

Mr. Garrison in the Sonitarion.

I wonder how any woman who has ever kinsed a clean man can go through the pretense of ever kinsing a tobacco-obever. Did you ever see one suffer the penalty? This is how she does it: There is a preliminary shudder, and then she sets her teeth hard, holds her breath, and makes a little pigeon-dig at the foul lips of the grinning beast, and then, pale with horror, fles to the kitchen, where, if you followher, you will find her disinfecting with scap and water. Many of the blessed little hypocrits pretend that they like the smell of a cigar, but even hypogray is

IF NOT AHEAD

Among the Creat Discoveries.

The Announcement of the Discovery of Pure Native Sulphur of Great Medical Value in Italy

Is Followed Almost Immediately by the Discovery of the Same Identical Thing in Pennsylvania.

From which Source Glenn's Sulphur Son Has Been Supplied for Several Years With Its Real Curative Property---Sulphur.

There is no country in the world where so many persons are sufferers from Skin Diseases as in the United States. And the reason is that there is so Hitle sulphur found in nature here. In Italy where Skin Diseases are almost unknown, sulphur is so abundant in the soil that it enters largely into, first, vegetable, and then, in its turn, into animal matter, thereby keeping the blood pure, and preventing those troublesome, ugly, and sometimes loathsome diseases. It becomes a matter of great importance here to supply this sulphur to the human system. And after many experiments by the ablest men, it is admitted its local use, as found in GLEEN'S SULPHUE SOAP, is the best. See that "C. N. CRITTENTON, Proprietor," is printed on each packet, with ut which none is genuine. Soid by druggists at 25c; 3 Cakea 60c. Sent by mall on receipt of price, and 5c extra for each Cake, by C. N. CRITTENTON, 7 Sixth-er, New York.

BAKING POWDER.

THE CONTRAST! While other Baking Powders are Inrgely ADUL-TERATED with ALUE and other hurtful drags,



• has been kept UNCHANGED in all of its original parity and wholesomeness. The best ordense of 178 SAFETY, HEALTHFULNESS, PURITY, and KFFECTIVENESS, is THE FACT of its being used to-day, from North to South, from East to West, in the homes of the rich and poor, where it has been used for the last 15 years.

A PURE FRUIT ACID BAKING POWDER. NEVER SOLD IN BULK.

STEELE & PRICE Manufacturers of Lupulin Yeast Gome, Special Playering Extracts, Etc., Chicago and St. Louis. NEW PUBLICATIONS.

OLD SLEUTH AMONG THE MOONSHIKERS IRON BURGESS, THE GOVERNMENT DETECTIVE; of Worm Work Among the Mornahiners, and the state of the sta

The Produce Markets Irregular - Grain Easier-Wheat Quiet-Corn Active.

ous Quite Weak. Especially on Lard and Pork-Hogs Lower.

FINANCIAL.

ent of currency at this point at movement of currency at this point at esent time is in sharp contrast to that of us years. Usually at this season, large ents of currency are being made to New but very little has gone forward this. The West has become a currency sink to banks that generally have hundreds usands of dollars loaned the country are now doing nearly nothing of this. The country banks have money of their lend or to invest in 4 per cents. Diswn to lend or to invest in 4 per cents. Dis-ounts are growing duller. Rates are quoted t 668 per cent, but loans have been made at ower rates. New York exchange sold all the reek at 60675c per \$1,000 premium. The local emand for securities has been excellent. The County 4%s are selling well at 102%, and has been free buying of Government.

Business in railroad stocks has been selling out by holders who have been

at the looks of the market. be Evening Post says that the subscriptions to bonds of the Atlantic & Pacific Railroad which are now offered pro rata to the ers of the St. Louis & San Fran oad Company, are practically all taken, of twelve of the leading bankers hav ent in to the Company a proposition to take ot subscribed for by the stockholders on the

ing of the books on Friday afternoon.
se especial severity of the depression in s referred by the Philadelphia Record ess in the iron trade. It says: The er scale of quotations for iron lessen the ap-ent profits of such corporations as the Read-Railroad Company, which produced large ies of pig and bar iron from its various naces. The immediate effect upon the man-rs of rolling-mills and furnaces has been to n to demand a rebate in the price of r coal, and the current report yesterday wa it the anthracite corporations had agreed to nth to a figure that would harmonize the two erests. The immediate effect of this rumor to dampen the ardor of the bulls in all coal cks, but especially in Reading Railroad, be-ise it produces both coal and iron, both of Wabash and Pacific earnings for the third

The earnings from Jan. 1 to April 21 show a gain of \$946,009. The March traffic shows a gain of \$250,000 on the Michigan Central.

The gross earnings of the Burlington, Cedar Rapids & Northern Railway for the week ending April 21, 1880, were \$28,623.02, against \$23,443.85 corresponding date 1879; increase, \$5,180.17.

NEW ORLEANS. NEW ORLEANS, May 1.—Sight exchange of

New York \$2.50 per \$1,000 premium. Sterling exchange, 485%. THE UNION TRUST COMPANY BANK, at corner Madison and Dearborn-sts...

avings deposits and allows interest on sam be per cent, subject to the rules of the G. M. WILSON, Cashier. ASA P. POTTER, Prest. J. J. EDDY, Cashler. MAVERICK NATIONAL BANK,

CAPITAL COLLECTIONS a specialty. Business from Banks

106 Washington-st.
On hand a good assortment of
WEST CHICAGO 5 PER CENT BONDS, gge, Milwaukee & St. Paul 7 per cent first mort-gage Bonds, ct of Columbia & Bonds, guaranteed by U. S. ks bought on New York, San Francisco, and go Stock and Mining Boards.

In addition to dealing in GOVERNMENTS, we offer a line of choice 44, 5, 6, and 7 per cent MUNICIPAL and SCHOOL BONDS, including West Chicago and nty, We also deal in Foreign Exchange and

PRESTON, KEAN & CO., BANKERS, 100 East Washington-st.

SAN FRANCISCO. 
 SAN FRANCISCO,
 Cal.,
 May 1.—The following are the closing quotations at the Stock Board:

 Alpha.
 6%
 Yellow Jacket.
 6

 Alpha.
 2%
 Bodie.
 8

 Belober.
 1%
 Potosi
 3

 Best & Beloher.
 9%
 Imperial.
 13-1
 California Chollar & Potosi. Censolidated Virginia rown Poins. veka Consolii ond & Ely.

COMMERCIAL.

The following were the receipts and shipments of the leading articles of produce in this city furing the wenty-four hours ending at 7 o'clock

1880. | 1879. | 1880. : | 1879. 10,647 11,025 40,062 62,256 280,088 262,750 100,889 41,748 6,210 7,077 2,810 830 47,215 76,553 49,270 59,710 Barier, bu.
Grass-seed, Bs.
Flax-seed, Bs.
Broom-corn, Bs.
Broom-corn, Bs.
Beef, totales, Bs.
Beef, bris.
Beef, bris.
Lard, Bs.
Tallow, Bs.
Butter, Bs.
Dressed hogs, No.
Live hogs, No.
Cattle, No.
Sheep, No.
Hidea, Bs.
Highwines, bris.
Cool, tons.
Lounbor, m feet shingles, m
sait, bris. 20,070 110,045 81,715 67,471 82,951 110,045 81,715 67,471 82,951 110,045 81,715 67,471 81,715 67,471 81,715 81,715 67,471 81,715 81,715 81,715 81,715 81,715 81,715 81,715 81,715 81,715 81,715 81,715 81,715 81,715 81,715 81,715 81,715 81,715 81,715 81,715 81,715 81,715 81,715 81,715 81,715 81,715 81,715 81,715 81,715 81,715 81,715 81,715 81,715 81,715 81,715 81,715 81,715 81,715 81,715 81,715 81,715 81,715 81,715 81,715 81,715 81,715 81,715 81,715 81,715 81,715 81,715 81,715 81,715 81,715 81,715 81,715 81,715 81,715 81,715 81,715 81,715 81,715 81,715 81,715 81,715 81,715 81,715 81,715 81,715 81,715 81,715 81,715 81,715 81,715 81,715 81,715 81,715 81,715 81,715 81,715 81,715 81,715 81,715 81,715 81,715 81,715 81,715 81,715 81,715 81,715 81,715 81,715 81,715 81,715 81,715 81,715 81,715 81,715 81,715 81,715 81,715 81,715 81,715 81,715 81,715 81,715 81,715 81,715 81,715 81,715 81,715 81,715 81,715 81,715 81,715 81,715 81,715 81,715 81,715 81,715 81,715 81,715 81,715 81,715 81,715 81,715 81,715 81,715 81,715 81,715 81,715 81,715 81,715 81,715 81,715 81,715 81,715 81,715 81,715 81,715 81,715 81,715 81,715 81,715 81,715 81,715 81,715 81,715 81,715 81,715 81,715 81,715 81,715 81,715 81,715 81,715 81,715 81,715 81,715 81,715 81,715 81,715 81,715 81,715 81,715 81,715 81,715 81,715 81,715 81,715 81,715 81,715 81,715 81,715 81,715 81,715 81,715 81,715 81,715 81,715 81,715 81,715 81,715 81,715 81,715 81,715 81,715 81,715 81,715 81,715 81,715 81,715 81,715 81,715 81,715 81,715 81,715 81,715 81,715 81,715 81,715 81,715 81,715 81,715 81,715 81,715 81,715 81,715 81,715 81,715 81,715 81,715 81,715 81,715 81,715 81,715 81,715 81,715 81,715 81,715 81,715 81,715 81,715 81,715 81,715 81,715 81,715 81,715 81,715 81,715 81,715 81,715 81,715 81,715 81,715 81,715 81,715 81,715 81,715 81,715 81,715 81,715 81,715 81,715 81,715 81,715 81,715 81,715 81,715 81,715 81,715 81,715 81,715 81,715 81,715 81,715 81,715 81,715 81,715 81,715 81,715 81,715 81,715 81,715 81,715 81,715 81,715 81,715 81,715 81,715 81,715 81,715 81,715 81,715 81,715 81,715

Rail-freights were quoted steady at the recent ecline. New York rates were 30c on grain and Se on provisions. Liverpool rates, 63%c on provisions and 52%c on flour. Hamburg rates, 780 on provisions, and 64s%gow 55%c on flour.

The receipts of wheat at Chicago, Milwaukee, Bt. Louis, Toledo, and Detroit, reported Saturday, aggregated 134,000 bu, and the shipments 60,000 bu.

The following was the produce movement re-ported from New York Saturday: Receipts— Flour, 8,225 bris; wheat, 42,370 bu; corn, 156,586 bu; oats, 13,630 bu; corn-meal, 2,429 pkgs; malt, 7,900 bu; pork, 249 bris; beef, 1,331 bris; cut meats, 5,250 pkgs; lard, 4,012 tes; whisky, 391 bris.



103,828 lbs hog meat, 1,055,539 lbs cheese, and 1,878,111 lbs tal, 5w. of each kind of grain ins The stock of flour in Chicago is reported as 68,775 bris, against 77,800 bris a month ago, and 50,250 bris a year ago.

The stock of pork in New York is 41,680 bris, st 54,719 bris April 1, 1880, and 97,704 bris May 1, 1879. The stock of lard in New York is 57,535 tos against 69,964 tes April 1, 1880, and 84,996 tes May The New York Produce Exchange Weekly says: The New York Produce Exchange Weekly says:
The exports of wheat from all the Customs Districts of the United States from July I, 1873, to April 30, 1880, will probably reach 180,000.000 bu, including flour and wheat, the former at its equivalent in grain. Of this amount about 18,000.000 bu may be estimated us being derived from the crop of 1852, leaving 125,000.000 bu exported from the crop of 1852, leaving 125,000.000 bu exported from the crop of 1852, leaving 125,000.000 bu exported from the crop of 1852, leaving 125,000.000 bu exported from the crop of 1852, leaving 125,000.000 bu exported from the crop of 1852, leaving 125,000.000 bu exported from the crop of 1852, leaving 18

PROVISIONS. HOG PRODUCTS-Were dull and rather weak, especially on lard, which was heavy in spite of the belief that the forthcoming report would show a very large reduction in our stocks. The recent shipments have been quite large, but operators said that the only result would be an increase of stocks elsewhere, only result would be an increase of stocks elsewhere, which may weigh more heavily on prices than if the lard were kept here till wanted for consumption. Liverpool reported an advance of is in pork, but did not produce much impression here. Meats were easier. The deliveries of pork on May contracts were very large; and of lard and meats rather light. The summer packing of this city to date is reported as \$65,000 bogs, against \$25,000 to same time last year, and \$70,000 to 1873.

MISS PORK—Declined 10912½c per bri, and closed 76c below the latest prices of Friday, at \$9,254,699.56

Miss Ponk—Declined 10@12%cper brl, and closed 7%c below the latest prices of Friday, at \$9.59%g9.55 for round lots, spot or seller May, \$10.559, 10.87% seller June, and \$10.30 seller July. Sales were, reported of 3.500 brls seller May at \$9.500,10.65; 24,000 brls seller June at \$10.02%g0.10,7%; 32,000 brls seller July at \$10.156, 10.30; 5.000 brls seller the year at \$8.75%g0.90; and 250 brls seller Janeary at \$11.00. Total, 74,750 brls.

LARD—Declined 12%g0.55 per 100 bts, and closed tame, at \$8.55% for round lots, spot or seller May, \$8.29% seller June, and \$5.75%g1.00 seller July. Sales were reported of 250 tos spot at \$6.57%; \$250 tes seller May at \$8.55%7.00. 12.500 tes seller July. Sales were reported of 250 tos spot at \$6.57%; \$250 tes seller May at \$8.55%7.00. 12.500 tes seller June at \$8.500.755; 11.500 tes seller July at \$8.65%7.75. Total, 32,500 tes.

MAATS—Were in some export demand, but weakened in sympathy with pork and lard. There was a moderate trading in local futures. Sales were reported of 200 boxes shoulders on private terms; \$2.50, to \$1.500 tes seller July; 1.000 boxes long and short clears at \$8.00, 1.000 boxes short clears at \$8.55.65.55. Short ribs seller June closed at \$8.12%g6.57%.

BREADSTUFFS. BREADSTUFFS.

FLOUR—Was quiet and nominally unchanged. There was a little export inquiry for low grades. Sales were reported of 125 bris winters on private terms; 300 bris spring patents, partly at \$6.5067.00; 325 bris low grade, partly at \$2.75; and 125 bris rye flour, partly at \$4.30. Total, 875 bris. Export flours in sacks were quoted at \$4.3065.10 for extra, and \$5.1065.40 for choice

OTHER BREADSTUFFS—Were easier. Sales were reported of 7 cars bran at \$14.00@14.50; I car middlings at \$17.00; and I car coarse corn-meal at \$13.75 per ton on track. at \$17.00; and I car coarse corn-meal at \$13.75 per ton ou track.

SPRING WHEAT—Was rather tame, and easier; but generally steady in tone, though on the down grade, in sympathy with fine weather, larger receipts, and small reported shipments. The market declined \$4695c from the latest prices of Friday, and closed tame at the inside prices of the day. Reerbohm reported a stoadler feeling in Liverpool, with an advance of weather feeling and New York was "neglected." while our receipts showed an increase, and the reported shipments were very small. The opening feeling was a strong one, chiefly because the deliveries on May contracts had been light, and the May premium widened from 2c at the outset to 25c, under a rather sharp demand for this month. But it was soon over, and then the news made longs free was a moderate demand for car-lots of No. 2, closing at \$1.29c, with round lots at \$1.139c, Seller June opened at \$1.135c, sold up to \$1.29c, and declined to \$1.10c, at the close. May ranged at \$1.29c, \$1.29c, \$1.30c, \$1.400 bu No. 3 at \$6000 bu by sample at \$6000 longer longer received at \$8000 conditions of the seller should be \$1.20c, and \$6000 bu by sample at \$6000 longer received at \$8000 conditions of the seller should be \$1.20c, and \$6000 bu by sample at \$6000 longer received at \$8000 conditions of the seller should be supposed at \$1.20c, and \$6000 bu by sample at \$6000 longer received at \$1.20c, and \$6000 bu by sample at \$6000 longer received at \$1.20c, and \$6000 longer received at \$1.20c

WINTER WHEAT—Sales were 400 bu No. 2 red win-er, in special location, at \$1.09\dots, and 2.40 bu No. 2 winter at \$1.05\dots, all in store, iked wheat in unpre-terred houses was offered at \$1.00 without buyers. CORN—Was active early, and dull later; it ad-CORN—Was active early, and dull later: it advanced \$4c. but closed the same as Friday evening for the content of the content o

19,100 bu No. 2 at 289,6630; 11,100 bu by sample at 286 3456 on track; and 8,300 bu mixed at 276,83256 and 37,500 bu white at 285,6376, all free on board. Total, 79,800 bu.

HYB—Was quiet and steady; car lots of 70, 2 were salable at 745c, and May sold in settlement at that 150 but 150 but by sample at 755,676c on track. Total, 1300 bu.

BARLEY—Was dull and weaker; the offerings were larger, but buyers were scarce; No. 2 sold at 78c, and extra 3 at 60c, and No. 3 at 56c. A few lots were sold by sample; cash sales were reported of 1,000 bu No. 2 at 78; 3,000 bu extra 3 at 60c; 3,500 bu by sample at 56 686c on track; and 1,000 bu at 65,686c free on board. Total, 3,500 bu.

GENERAL MARKETS. BUTTER—In this market there is a continued lack of activity, but thus far the receipts have not much exceeded the demand, and at the present low

BAGGING-Trade continues dull, with prices only | larity:
Full cream, new	135-2614
Part skim, new	115-26154
Full skim, new	0 601
Low grades	6 68
COAL—Remains dull and weak. Following are the	

EGGS-Were steady at 84684c per doz. The de-mand was local. The packers and retail grocers take the daily arrivals.

FISH-Were quoted as before. Lake fish are in meagre supply and are firm. Stocks of other descrip-tions are moderate. Trade was fair for the time of whitefish, No. I, \$ 14-brl.... Whitefish, family, \$ 14-brl... 

Choice corn or sugar...... Prime corn or sugar..... Fair to good corn or sugar Blackstrap. 

Pepper....
Nutmers
HAY—The low grades of prairie were
free offerings, and other grades were
demand was fair: oud sell readily, but dealers see opinions in regard to quotations: Green-cured hides, light, \$\Phi\$ ...

Green-cured hides, heavy Damaged hides.

Calf, \$\Phi\$ b.

Ty salted, \$\Phi\$ b.

Leep belts.

Straits.

Straits.

Straits.

Miners' off.

Maphtha, deodorized, 62 gravity.

Miners' off.

Maphtha, deodorized, 62 gravity.

Miners' off.

Gasoline, deodorized, 74 degrees.

1134

Gasoline, deodorized, 74 degrees.

1135

Gravity.

Gravity.

Gravity.

Gravity.

For a very strain off.

Fine peachblows were in moderate local request. The receipts having failen off. supplies here have been reduced, bence a little better inquiry.

Prices were 30:635 por bu.

POULTRY—Was salable to the city trade at unchanged prices. The offerings were rather small. Chickens, 82:50:63.50 per dox, or 66:50 per B; spring do, 82:00:635; turkeys, 96:11c; ducks, 82:5562.50 per doz.

SEEIDS—Were quiet. Timothy and clover were not pienty, but ruled easy in the absence of buying orders. Hungarian sold at 81:56; and milliet was quoted at 83:615c. Timothy was quoted at 82:00:816. Timothy was quoted at 82:00:816. Timothy was quoted at 82:00:816. Saltf—Was in small request.

SALT—Was in small request.

Frices remain as heretofore: 

1.25 1.50 1.50 2.5562.30 1.25 1.85 

LIVE STOCK. Oattle, 4,835 4,532 5,491 6,877 4,606 1,600 Hogs, 15,378 21,100 25,224 30,422 29,530 14,00 27,981 18,971 18,841 420,196 357,730 62,886 9,288 6,344 5,623 157,829 142,789 15,033 185,754 88,271 74,649 2,107,563 2,151,164 43,601

for the week were about 28,000, swelling the total for April to 114,351,—an aggregate larger by 18,000 than

prices continued to work downward. The arrivals for the week were about 28,000, swelling the total for April to 114,351,—an aggregate larger by 18,000 than for any previous April. The week and the month may be set down as among the most disastrous that Western shippers have experienced for a number of years. Since our last weekly review there has been a shrinkage in values of good to extra grades of 156 25c, while since the last week in March the above qualities have sustained a decline of 25675c per 100 lbs, choice and extra grades suffering the most. In choice heavy cattle the past week's trading was done at lower prices than have prevailed since early in March, 1878. The depression did not extend to common cattle, such as are taken by feeders and the local trade. For that class the demand has been uninterruptedly good, and prices have continued to rule high—much higher, relatively, than for the best grades. The highest figure paid during the week was \$4.30. There were not more than a haif dozen sales at over \$4.80, while of the entire 28,000 head received not to exceed 1,300 changed hands at over \$4.50. The ruling prices for shipping grades were \$4.50. Butchers' stuff sold principally the sales of the entire 28,000 head received not to exceed 1,300 changed hands at over \$4.50. The ruling prices for shipping grades were \$4.50. Butchers' stuff sold principally the sales of the entire \$4.50. Butchers' stuff sold principally the sales of the entire \$4.50. Butchers' stuff sold principally the sales of the entire \$4.50. Butchers' stuff sold principally the sales of the entire \$4.50. Butchers' stuff sold principally the sales of the entire \$4.50. Butchers' stuff sold principally the sales of the sales was fair activity in trade, and the market worked firmer, \$5.00 to the decline suffered earlier in the week being regained. But few droves were left over.

QUOTATIONS:

Extra Beeves—Graded steers, weighing 600 to be and suffered to the sales of the sales

ST. LOUIS. ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS. May I.—CATTLE—Supply very small; next to nothing done; prices unchanged; receipts, 300; shipments, L300.

SHEEP—No supply; nothing done; receipts, 100; shipments, none.

HOGS—Easier; Yorkers, \$4.25,94.35; bacon, \$4.35,94.40; packing, \$4.09,4.25; putchers' to select, \$4.49,4.25; receipts, 4.30; shipments, 2,500.

CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, May 1.—Hogs—Firm common, \$5.502 25; Hight, \$4.3064.55; packing, \$4.2564.60; butchers', 10024.65; receipts, 1,500; shipments, 1,000. INDIANAPOLIS. Indianapolis, May 1.—Hogs—Quiet at \$4.3034.50; selpts, 5,000; shipments, 3,300.

The cargo lumber market was dull and easy. Twelve or fifteen cargoes were offered, but buyers were scarce, and were waiting for lower prices. The sales were light. Muskegon piece stuff brought \$8.25, and Manistee or Ludington was held at \$8.50. Inch was quiet, and no alterations were mentioned in lath or shingles. Quotations for cargoes run about as follows:

BY TELEGRAPH. FOREIGN.

FOREIGN.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuna.

LIVERPOOL, May 1—11:30 a.m.—FLOUR—No. 1, ils 6d; No. 2, 10s.

GRAIN—Wheat—Winter, No. 1. 10s 6d; No. 2, 9s 8d.

LIVERPOOL, May 1.—COTTON—Moderate inquiry; freely supplied at 612-1696 15-16d; sales, 5,000 bales; speculation and export, 1,500; American, 420.

PROVISIONS—Prime mess pork, 6ds. Beef—Prime mess, 72s 6d. American lard, 57s 6d. Bacon—Long clear, 3ds.

LONDON, May 1.—SUGAB—Muscovado affoat, 31s 3d 622s. 23. Refined Petroleum—63. Spirits Turpentine—55. Antwerp, May L—Petroleum—1741. NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, May L.—COTTON—Steady at Hiscalle; futures quiet but steady; May, 11.77c; June, 11.87c; July, 11.97c; August, 12.04c; September, 11.68c; Ostober, 11.18c; November, 10.93c, December, 10.91c. FLOUR—Duil; receipts, 9,000 bris; super State and Western, \$4.004.75; common to good extra, \$4.304.90; good to choice, \$5.0067.00; white wheat extra, \$4.806.5.25; extra Ohio, \$6.75; St. Louis, \$4.8067.00; Minnesota stantanesses.

5.25; extra Ohlo, 26,75; St. Louis, \$4.5027.00; Minnesota patent process, \$5.50.

GRAIN—Wheat heavy; receipts, 42,000 bu; ungraded spring, \$1.14; ungraded red, \$1.1861.25; No. 2 do, \$1.27% 61.28%; No. 2 do, \$1.27% 61.28%; No. 2 do, \$1.27% 10.20%; No. 2 do, \$1.27% 10.20%; No. 1 do, \$1.21%61.29%; No. 1 do, \$1.21%61.29%; No. 1 do, \$1.21%61.29%; No. 1 do, \$1.21%61.29%; June, \$1.2561.39%; July, \$1.16% Corn weak; receipts, 157,000 bu; ungraded, \$11%61.50%; No. 3, \$11%651.40; Steamer, \$11%65160; No. 2 May, \$1.1661760; No. 3, \$11%65160; Steamer, \$11%65160; No. 2 May, \$11%651760; June, \$11.500 bu; mixed Western, \$4680; No. 2 May, \$11.600 bu; distributed Western, \$1000 bu; mixed Western, \$1000 bu; distributed Western, \$10000 bu; distributed Wes

Molasses steady, with a fair demand. Rice quiet and unchanned.

PETROLEUM—Dull; united, 71%; crude, 6%47%; refined, 1%6.

TALLOW—Steady and unchanged.
RESIN—Dull at 51%462%;

TURPENTINE—Weak at 25%.

EGGS—Steady; Western, 1%611%.

LEATREA—Dull and in buyers favor; hemlock sole, Buenos Ayres, and Rio Grande light middle and beavy weights, 24627c.

WOOL—Dull and unchanged; domestic fleect, 4%6, 6%; pulled, 25%5c; unwashed, 18%40; Texas, 18%40c.

PROVISIONS—Fork quiet; new meas, 510,001.00. Cut meats dull and unchanged. Lard heavy; prime steam, 57.3057.35.

BUTTER—Dull and unchanged; Cut meats dull and unchanged. Lard heavy; prime steam, 57.3057.35.

BUTTER—Dull and unchanged.

skims, Seille.

WHISKY—Nominal at \$1.10.

METALS—Manufactured copper dull; new sheath-ing, 28c; ingot lake, 21c; pig-iron dull and unsettled, Scotch. \$21.0823.09; American, \$44.0823.00; Russia

heeting, 13%c. NAILS—Cut, \$5.00@5.10; clinch, \$6.50@7.80. PHILADELPHIA. PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, May I.—FLOUR—Dull except for choice spring families, which are in demand; Minnesota extra medium, \$5.25; good, \$5.50@5.63%; choice, \$5.75; fancy, \$5.00@6.13%; Ohio, good, \$5.00; fancy, \$6.25; Minnesota patent process, \$7.37%27.75. Bye flour nominally unchanged.

GRAIN—Wheat unsettled, excited, and active speculative business; No. 2 red, May, \$1.25% bld, \$1.25% asked; June, \$1.25% bld, \$1.00% asked; June, \$1.50%05%; sail mixed, May, \$2 bld, \$1.60% asked; June, \$1.50%05%; sail mixed, May, \$2 bld, \$1.60% asked; June, \$1.50%05%; sail mixed, May, \$2 bld, \$1.50% asked; June, \$1.50%05%; sail mixed, May, \$2 bld, \$1.50%05%; asked; June, \$1.50%05%; sail mixed, May, \$2 bld, \$1.50%05%; asked; June, \$1.50%05%; sail mixed, May, \$2 bld, \$1.50%05%; asked; June, \$1.50%05%; asked; asked; June, \$1.50%05%; asked; asked; June, \$1.50%05%; asked; asked; June, \$1.50%05%; asked; asked; asked; asked; asked; asked; ask

June. 43c bid 474c asked; July, 475c bid, 474c asked; August, 484c bid, 485c asked. Oats dull: No. 1 white, 48c; No. 2 do, 4324c. Provisions—in fair demand but unchanged. Butter.—Dul; croumer; extra, 1632c; New York State and Bradford County, Pennsylvania, extras, 24 635c; Western Reserve extra, 2524dc.
EGGS—Steady and unchanged.
CHESSE—Firm; creamery, 14c.
PETROLECH—Nominally unchanged.
WHISKY—Quiet at \$1.10.
RECEIPTS—Flour, 1.300 bris; wheat, 24,000 bu; corn, 70,000 bu; re, 7.300 bu.

bu; rye, 7,500 bu. BALTIMORE. BALTIMORE, Md., May 1-FLOUR-Firm and unchanged.
GRAIN—Wheat opened higher, declined, and closed weak; No. 2 Western winter red, spot and May, \$1.25-61.25\(\); June, \$1.25-61.23\(\); July, \$1.13-61.13\(\); August, \$1.06-1.09\(\), Corn—Western mixed, spot, firm, better; futures peglected; Western mixed, spot, \$96-49\(\)(c); May, \$75-48\(\)c; steamer, \$59-45\(\)(c) Oats steady; Western white, \$10-20\(\); do mixed, \$90-40\(\)(c) Perpenylyania, \$16-20\(\). Bye outest at \$80-60\(\)

Ivania, 41@42c. Rye quiet at 88@

WHISKY—Quiet at \$1.1061.10%.
PREIGHTS—Fluriner.
RECEPTS—Flour, 1,50 bris; wheat, 30,700 bu;
330 bu; oats, none; rre, none.
HIPPENTS—Wheat, 187,400 bu; corn. 25,000 bu. NEW ORLEANS.

superfine, \$3.00; XX, \$4.25(4.50; XXX, \$4.75(6.50); high grades, \$5.25(6.57%). GRAIN—COrn quiet and weak, at 48(650c. CORN-MEAL—Firm at \$2.55(6.2.40.

CORN-MEAL—Firm at \$235-2.40.

HAY—Firmer: prime, \$21.00; choice, \$23.00.

PRO VISIONS—POR steady, with a good demand, at \$11.123-6 Bulk shoulderseaster; loose, \$4.25; packed, \$4.40; Bacon—Shoulders dull and lower, \$4.75-8.57-6; clear, \$1.25. Hams—Sugar-cured, scarce and firm; canvased, \$6.105-6.

WHISLY—Steady: Western rectified, \$1.65-2.10.

GROCERIES—Coffee strong; Rio cargoes, ordinary to prime, 155-61.56-6. Sugar-quiet but steady; contaton, \$1.25-6. Sugar-cured, scarce and firm; canvased; western rectified, \$1.65-2.10.

GROCERIES—Coffee strong; Rio cargoes, ordinary to prime, 155-61.05-6. Sugar quiet but steady; contaton, \$1.25-6. Sugar quiet but steady; \$1.25-6. S

BOSTON.

BOSTON.

BOSTON. May 1.—FLOUR—Steady; Western superfine, \$4.0034.50; common extras, \$4.7565.25; Wisconsin extras, \$5.0065.50; Minnesota do, \$5.5067.00; winter wheats, Ohio and Michigan, \$5.5067.00; winter patents, \$6.5068.25.

GRAIN—Corn firm; mixed and yellow, 54655%c. Oats firm; No. 1 and extra white, 51655c; No. 3 white, 50c; No. 3 white and No. 2 mixed, 45645c. Rye, 86c. BUTTER—Choice Western creameries, 25625c; ladle packed, choice, 18621c; fair to good, 15615c. EGGS—Western, fresh, 116115c.

EGGS—Western, fresh, 116115c. SHIPMENTS—Flour, 2,400 bris; corn, 10,000 bu; wheat 10,000 bu.

Wool.—Unsettled: Ohio and Pannsylvania, 52255

MILWAUKEE.

MILWAUKEE. Wis., May 1.—PLOUR—Dull.
GRAIN—Wheat unsettled; No. 1 Milwaukee hard,
\$1.18\( \); No. 1 Milwaukee, \$1.10\( \); No. 2 do, \$1.08\( \); May,
\$1.08\( \); June, \$1.00\( \); July, \$1.00\( \); No. 3 Milwaukee,
\$70\( \); No. 4, \$2\( \); or jected, &c. Corn firmer; No. 2,
\$2\( \); &c. Corn firmer; No. 2,
\$2\( \); &c. By e steady
and firm, No. 1, \$74\( \); &c. Barley moderately active;
No. 2 spring, \$6\( \); &c.
PROVISIONS—Quiet and lower; mess pork, \$5.22\( \); eash and \$10.20 June... Lard—Prime steam, \$6.36 cash
and May; \$6.22\( \); June.
HOGS—Quiet and lower at \$4.20\( \)4.35.
FREIGHTS—Wheat to Buffallo, \$6.
RECEIPTS—Wheat to Buffallo, \$6.
RECEIPTS—Flour, 600 bris; wheat, \$2,000 bus oats,
\$6.000 bu. MILWAUKEE.

8,000 bu. SHIPMENTS-Wheat, 5,000 bu; corn, 19,000 bu; oats 5,500 bu.

ST. LOUIS. May 1.—FLOUIS.—Nominally unchanged. GRAIN—Wheat opened higher and declined; No. 2 red, \$1.12@1.10% cash; \$1.3%1.10 May; \$1.0%@1.05 June; 98%@97@94% July; 91%c August; 90%c the year; No. 3 do, 98c; No. 4 do, \$1.00 bid. Corn slow; 30%c cash; 33c May; 30%@33%c July. Oats lower; 30%c cash; 30%c May. Rye quiet at 73%c. Barley dull and unchanged.

object May. Rye quiet at 75-3c. Barley dult and unchanged.

WHISKY—Steady at \$1.08.

LEAD—Nominal at 5c.

BUTTER—Unchanged.

EGGS—Firmer at 75-6c.

PROVISIONS—Pork dull; \$10.30 bid cash and May.

PROVISIONS—Fork dull; \$10.30 bid cash and May.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 4.000 bris. wheat. 15.000 bu; corts,

3.000 bu; oats, 8.000 bris; corn, 5.000 bu; oats,

1,000 bu.

No. 2 white, 415(c; damaged, 35)(c. Oats quiet rs-Wheat, 30,000 bu; corn, 68,000 bu; barley, ENTS-Wheat, 25,000 bu; corn, 17,000 bu; bar-

PEORIA. PEORIA. III., May 1.—GBAIN—Corn quiet and easier; high-mixed and mixed, 304@384@. Oats quiet and easier; No. 2 white, 334@384@. Hye soarce and high-er; No. 2 at 78@75%.
Highwines—Steady at \$1.05.

INDIANAPOLIS. INDIANAPOLIS, May 1.—GRAIN—Wheat steady; No. red, \$1.0861.00. Corn steady at 35%636c. Oats steady

COTTON. ST. LOUIS, May 1—COTTON—Dull and unchanged middling, 11½c; sales, 20 bales; receipts, 300; ship ments, 1,200; stock, 57,500. NEW ORLEANS, May 1—COTTON—Steady; middling

PETROLEUM. PITTSBURG, Pa., May L-PETROLEUM-Moderately active; crude, 99% at Parker's for shipment; re-fined, 73%, Philadelphia delivery. CLEVELAND, O., May L-PETROLEUM-Quiet; stand-

TURPENTINE. WILMINGTON, N. C., May 1.—SPIRITS OF TURPEN-TINE—Quit and steady at 30%c.

THE COURTS.

THE ATLANTIC & PACIFIC. In the case of the Atlantic & Pacific Telegraph Company vs. The Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Company, the latter filed a petition Saturday on the usual statutory ground, asking that the case be removed to the United States Circuit Court. A bond was also filed to cover costs as provided law. Judge Tuley said that the ren the parties was complete without his acting, and that it was not necessary and he would decline to make any order in the case. An application will now probably be made to Judge Drummond or Judge Blodgett to have the case removed.

DISCHARGED.

The habeas corpus case of Terence O'Keefe, convicted of resisting an officer in the Town of Hyde Park, was heard Saturday by Judge Moan. The prisoner was sent to the House of Correction in punishment of his offense, and subsequently filed a petition for habeas corpus, claiming that a Police Magistrate of Hyde Park had no power to send a man to the House of Correction, as that institution belonged to the City of Chicago. The Judge held that the Legislature had specifically declared what should be the punishment for the crime of which O'Keefe was guilty, that the Town of Lake had no power to fix any other punishment, and the action of the Police Magistrate in sending him to the House of Correction instead of the jail, as the statute required, was beyond his power, and void. O'Keefe was therefore discharged. DISCHARGED.

INSURANCE LITIGATION. In the case of the Union Mutual Life-Insurance Company vs. The Lycoming Fire-Insurance ance Company vs. The Lycoming Fire-Insurance Company, George P. Treadway and S. T. Cockey, a creditor's bill on a judgment for \$1,575.07 in favor of Elizabeth Ward, the defendants filed an answer Saturday admitting the recovery of the judgment against the Company, but denying that any demand has been made on it for payment. The Company also avers that it has been and is ready and willing to pay the judgment, but is prevented, having been served with garnishes process at the instance of a creditor of Mrs. Ward. The amount in controversy in that case is \$415, and it has offered to pay the difference between \$415 and \$1,675.07 to the complainant, but the latter has refused to receive it. It is only seeking to protect itself, and claims to be willing to pay the money when it knows to whom payment should be made.

DIVORCES. The legal business of Saturday was chiefly confined to divorces, and there were not many even of them. Two new bills were filed, one by David A. Coe against Lydia F. Coe, charging he with special desertion; the other by Emm Wright against Samuel T. Wright, on the groun of general desertion. Several default case of general desertion. Several default were also heard by the different Ch Judges, but no decrees were granted.

UNITED STATES COURTS. Judge Drummond will move over to the new building to-day, and it is expected Judge Blodgett will get over by to-morrow. The most of the books and papers were taken Saturday, but for a few days it will be all confusion in both the old and new quarters.

STATE COURTS. John Barnes commenced a suit in trespass Saturday against John Ferranj to recover \$2,000

A judgment of forcible detainer was entered up in favor of W. H. Hawkins against William M. W. Dempster and Sabrah Dunn for the possession of the three upper floors of the La Pierre House, Nos. 181 and 183 West Washington street. Peter C. Brooks, Jr., sued Eugene C. and John C. Long for \$1.000.

Frank W. Godwin brought suit for \$1,200 against Charles Hebard and William Humble. Dilworth H. Newhart, of Lordstown, Trumbull County, O., guardian of the person and property of Andrew Grove, filed a bill against Levi J. Sprague, setting out that Grove was adjudged insane in January, 1879, that he has recently recovered a decree for \$2,000 against Mrs. A. H. Robinson, and that his lawyer, Mr. Sprague, is expecting soon to collect this amount and pay it over to Grove. Complainant fears that Grove will spend or get cheated out of the money when he gets it, and he wants an injunction to prevent Sprague paying any money to Grove, and for a decree compelling him to pay it over to him (Dilworth).

THE CALL.
JUDGE DRUMMOND—In chambers. JUDGE DYER-Set cases in the new Gover ent Building. JUDGE BLODGETT-Call of his criminal docket

APPELLATE COURT-96, 97, 98, 99, 100. No. 95 JUDGE GARY—39, 104, 108 to 140, 143 to 147, 149, 150, and 151. No case on trial.

JUDGE JAMESON—Contested motions.

JUDGE ROGERS—Set case 4,670, Pittsburg, Fort Wayne & Chicago, Railway Company vs. Foss, and calendar Nos. 235, 240, 243½, 244, 250, 256 to 259½, inclusive. No case on trial.

JUDGE MORAN—212, 215, 216, 219, 220, 221, 223, 231 to 235, inclusive. No case on trial.

JUDGE TULEY—Contested motions.

JUDGE BARNIM—Contested motions.

JUDGE LOOMIS—1,125, 1,123, 1,130, 1,162, 1,164, 1,165, 1,166, 1,168, 1,169, 1,170, and 1,172.

CRIMINAL COURT—The general quasi-criminal calendar.

JUDGMENTS.

CIRCUIT COURT—JUDGE MORAN—J. F. White et al. vs. Jonathan Langmire, debt, \$16,033.58; damages, \$315.32.

HOXIE ON TEXAS. What a Chicago Business-Man Thinks of Texas—A Polite, Progressive, Hos-pitable People—Willing Soil and Con-genial Climate.

A News reporter sought and obtained an interview yesterday with Mr. J. R. Hoxie, of Chicago. Mr. Hoxie is a leading member of the Chicago Stock Exchange, and has been lately making heavy investments in property in Texas. A keen observer of all that appertains to matecago. Mr. Hoxie is a leading member of the Statistic to that \$400 but pariety, 1400 but, setting the property in Texas. A keen observer of all that appertains to material property in Texas. A keen observer of all that appertains to material property extra. M.B.: extra family, M.S.; A keen observer of all that appertains to material property. A keen observer of all that appertains to material property. A keen observer of all that appertains to material property. A keen observer of all that appertains to material property. A keen observer of all that appertains to material property. A keen observer of all that appertains to material property. A keen observer of all that appertains to material property. A keen observer of all that appertains to material property. A keen observer of all that appertains to material property. A keen observer of all that appertains to material property. A keen observer of all that appertains to material property. A keen observer of all that appertains to material property. A keen observer of all that appertains to material property. A keen observer of all that appertains to material property. A keen observer of all that appertains to material property. A keen observer of all that appertains to material property. A keen observer of all that appertains to material property. A keen observer of all that appertains to material property. A keen observer of all that appertains to material property. A keen observer of all that appertains to material property. A keen observer of all that appertains to material property. A keen observer of all that appertains to material property. A keen observer of all that appertains to material property. A keen observer of all that appertains to material property. A keen observer of all that appertains to material property. A keen observer of all that appertains to material property. A keen observer of all that appertains to material property. A keen observer of all that appertains to material property. A keen observer of all that appertains to material prop

mere trifle compared with what it is everywhere in the Northern and Middle States. In fact, all of our stock came out this spring in fine condition, without any wintering. Texas, sir, is a State of superior advantages. It produces all the necessaries and most of the luxuries of life at comparatively little expense. I think it is the most natural fruit country I have ever been in, capable of producing not only the native fruits of the Southern climate, but Northern fruits and berries. As an agricultural country I feel that Texas is a present benefit to humanity with unlimited possibilities in the future. I have been struck with the threefold contribution of Nature in many parts, of soil, scenery, and climate. Of the first I have spoken already. The second, whether in its diversified feature, as in Travis County, where it is simply an exquisit panorama, or as a succession of beautiful lawns fringed with the live-oak and other evergreens, as it is in many parts of the State, is very beautiful. The effect of the climate is everywhere seen in the number of gray heads resultant from old age. Whatever scientific men may think of it, I cannot help believing that Texas, with its eternal summer and soft-breathing gulf breezes, is better calculated to prolong human life than our Northern rigorous winters and socrobing summers.

Reporter—What kind of men does Texas most need?

Mr. Hoxie—Good, practical, self-made men.

need?
Mr. Hoxie—Good, practical, self-made men, with plenty of muscle and well-balanced brains; men of perseverance and stern resolution.
Reporter—What do you think Texas stands most in need of?
Mr. Hoxie—A good, capacious harbor at Gal-

Mr. Hoxie—A good, capacious harbor at Galveston.

Reporter—What reason can you assign, if any, why the Government hesitates to make the appropriation that would adapt Galveston harbor to the growing needs of Texas commerce?

Mr. Hoxie—Simply because the General Government has been asked to appropriate largely for trom four to six other harbors in Texas, whereas it should be asked to make appropriations for one only. Jealousy among the different interests is the only reason why Texas has not a good harbor. Sabine, Indianola, Corpus Christi, and Brazos de Santiago are all asking for their portions, and all working greatly to the disadvantage of Texas interests. The several items should be concentrated in one appropriation, and Galvesion should have it. Afterwards "our neighbors could be helped." As it is, the little driblet appropriated to each confers no lasting benefit.

Reporter—Have you had the views of Northern Congressmen on this question?

Mr. Hoxie—Yes; and I am well satisfied that

ern Congressmen on this question?
Mr. Hoxie—Yes; and I am well satisfied that
if Texas would lay aside her jealousy there is
plenty of help, North and East, to enable her
Representatives to obtain the desired appropri-

Ation.

Reporter—Are not the Texas Representatives responsible for this?

Mr. Hoxie—It is presumable that each Congressman looks especially to his own district.

Reporter—What would you hope for from deep water at Galveston?

Mr. Hoxie—I think Galveston would become one among the heavy export and import sea-Mr. Hoxle—I think Galveston would become one among the heavy export and import seaports of America. The distance between Kansas City and Galveston being about 80 per cent shorter than between Kansas City and the Eastern ports, there is no doubt but much of its trade now going East would seek exportation to Europe through Galveston.

Reporter—Have you had any experience in the export business?

Reporter—Have you had any experience in the export business?
Mr. Hoxie—Yes, about fifteen years.
Reporter—Do you not think that Texas, inasmuch as it is fast becoming a grain—raising State as well as a live-stock State, would find it to its advantage to stall-feed cattle and sheep for the foreign market?
Mr. Hoxie—I do. I have seen cattle that were driven from Texas corn-fed in Kansas, Missouri, Iowa, and Illinois, and exported direct to Liverpool via Boston and New York, and I had reports from the dealers and butchers that they gave good satisfaction. Give us deep water at Gaiveston, and our transportation in cattle will not be less than it is from New York or Boston. We could save 1,600 miles of carrying in cattle and sheep.
Reporter—What effect will the Galveston & Santa Fé Railroad have on Galveston in your opinion?
Mr. Hoxie—In the first place, it is penetrating

Reporter—What effect will the Galveston & Santa Fé Railroad have on Galveston in your opinion?

Mr. Hoxie—In the first place, it is penetrating one of the richest countries that I have ever seen, and which is fast settling up. It is going to enhance the business of Galveston largely. It is a forerunner and will be a feeder for a strong line of steamships.

Reporter—Is it not your opinion that this State offers as good and many advantages for immigrants as any other in the Union?

Mr. Hoxie—More advantages, and better. We can do business here 365 days in the year. In view of the great advantages it offers I have invested in three large interests in Texas, and intend to increase my interest in It yearly and make permanent improvements.

Reporter—What political course, in your judgment, ought Texas take?

Mr. Hoxie—You are.

Reporter—What political course, in your judgment, ought Texas take?

Mr. Hoxie—In my judgment Texas, in her present condition, should not draw party lines, but send men to the front who would look well to its public improvements. I am acquainted with a great many Northern Congressmen of all parties, and I am satisfied that they favor internal improvements in Texas.

Reporter—Do you favor a division of the State?

Mr. Haxie—I do not, under any circumstances.

Mr. Hexie—I do not, under any circumstances. Reporter—What is your opinion of the future of Texas?

Mr. Hoxie—I think it bids fair to become the foremost State of this Union for live stock, cotton, fruits, and all kinds of grain.; That country lying between the Colorado and Brazos Rivers is the most natural wheat country that I know of. Reporter—You have noticed the spiendid water-power of the Colorado and the absence of factories along its banks?

Mr. Hoxie—I have noticed the water-power of the Colorado, and cannot see why that great agent in the production of value is not utilized. The factories are only second to production as a source of wealth, and, with proper use of her water-power and raw material, there is no reason why Texas should not supply her people and all Mexico with cotton textile fabrics. Cotton factories in this State should be encouraged at the earliest day possible.

Reporter—What has been your experience in Texas in the matter of freedom of opinion in Texas in the matter of freedom of opinion in Texas during my visits here, running through three years.

Electric Light Experiments.

The Gibraltar Chronicle of the 5th inst. says:
"On Saturday night at 9:30 o'clock, to the great astonishment of those who were not prepared for it, but who happened to be looking towards the bay, a brilliant light was seen to burst forth suddenly, shooting out a prolonged ray across the water and on to the Rock, which it lighted up in a most vivid manner. This was soon followed by a second similar light at some little distance from the first, and it soon became evident that they were electric lights, and proceeded from her Majesty's ships Minotaur and Agincourt. The practice that followed with these lights, and which was continued for nearly an hour, was interesting in the extreme, for there was not a hole or cranny on the western face of the Rock from the water to the signal station that was not searched out and illuminated as if by magic: nor was there a vessel or a boat in the bay that did not undergo the same minute examination. Owing to the concentration of the light at the instrument necessary to permit of its rays being reflected to a distance, the sphere of its action is unavoidably limited, and it hence becomes necessary to search the water or the shore gradually and methodically, in such a manner as to insure no spot being left unlighted. Thus the drill in liself is intricate and requires considerable practice. There is one point which cannot fail to strike even the uninitiated, which is, that during such time as a vessel displays the electric light she is, while illuminating the batteries of her opponents, an excellent mark for their guns."

Feeble digestion, sick headache, dizziness, and faintness cured by Malt Bitters. Knowles' Insect Powder Gun is by far the best.

MEDICAL.

Know Thyself. 

ous and physical debility, or visuality impaired by the errors of stored and manhood regained.

Two hundredth edition, revised and enlarged, just the English language, written by a physician of great experience, to whom was awarded a gold and jeweled medal by the National Medical Association. It contains beautiful and very expensive engravings. Three hundred pages, more than fifty valuable prescriptions for all forms of prevailing disease, the result of many years of extensive and successful practice, either one of which is worth ten times the price of the book. Bound in French cloth; price only it, sent by mail postpaid.

The London Lancet says: "No person should be without this valuable book. The author is a noble benefactor." without this valuable book. The author is a noble benefactor."

An illustrated sample sent to all on receipt of 6 cents for postage.

The suthor refers by permission to JOS. S. FISH-ER, Fresident; W. I. F. INGRAHAM, Vice-President; W. P. INGRAHAM, Vice-President; W. P. A. F. L. S. GAUNTT, M. D.; H. J. DOUCKT, M. D.; R. H. KLINE, M. D.; J. R. HOL-COMR, M. D.; N. R. LYNOH, M. D.; and M. R. O'CONNELL, M. D., Faculty of the Philadelphia University of Medicine and Surgery; also the Faculty of the American University of Philadelphia; also the Hon. P. A. BIS-BELL, M. D., President of the National Medical Association.

Address Dr. W. H. PARKER, No.4

Rulfinghest, Boston, Mass. The author may be consulted on all diseases requiring skill and experiences.

INDIGO BLUE. BARLOW'S THE FAMILY WASH RIOT POP Sale by GOOGLE TOWN BOIGO BLUE, 25 N. Second-st. Printed that RAILHOAD TIME-TABLE ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS EXPLANATION OF REFERENCE MARRA-xcepted. \*Sunday excepted. † Monday Chicago & Northwestern Hailwan
For Maps, Guide-Books, Time-Tables, Sleep
secommodations, apply at any of the for
ticket offices of the Company: "land & C
Grand Pacific Hotel, Brink's Express of
northeast corner Randolph an
House, 15 Cami-st. (on West Side), and
depots.

Berival

Pullman Hotel Cars are run through beimago and Council Bluffs, and Pullman Signux City on the train leaving Chicaro at 19 No other road runs Pullman or any other potel cars west of Chicago.

auesborg rassenger.
ebraska Express.
ubuque & Sloux City Express,
owner's Grove Accommods.'n
actife Fast Express.
ansas & Colorado Ex.
ansas City & Texas Fast Line.
irora Sunday Passenger. & St. Joe Night Ex.

Leave. | An

Leave | Arriva

- 7:30 am - 8:30 am

Leave | Arriv Racine, Milwaukee, Sheboygan, M'nswo. (faily)

Saturday Boat don't leave until
the bit for Milw ke, do the Sarrid 7 m. Asa.
ddington, Manistee, A. Saes, A. Frid. 7 m. Asa.
ddington, Manistee, A. Saes, A. Frid. 7 m. Asa.
dwannee, A. Manistee, A. Saes, A. Frid. 7 m. A. Frid.
town new town and the same of th

173 South Clark-et., Chicago.
Consult personally or by mail, free of charms
broade, not voits, or special diseases. Dr., Seasons of the control of the contr

#### PARIS.

ASH BLUE EGER Propt

BL K.

TRAINS.

re. Arnve.

m : 7:00 am

1 Arriva

Arrivem \* 5:00 pm
m \* 7:25 am
m \* 8:00 pm
n \* 8:00 pm
n \* 9:10 a m

Arrive. m • 6:45 pm. m • 8:40 pm

m : 6:30 a mg

Arrive.

Arrive.

6:50 pm

7:60 pm

7:00 pm

10:55 am

14:30 am

head of Lastst. Ticket,
and ticket
mer House.

Arrive.

1 7:40 pm
1 5:40 am
1 5:40 am
1 5:40 am

ine.) West Side

\$ 120 Km

Arrive.

Arriva

· 非器 2二

Arrivo.

Arrivo.

Arrive

ally 10 a m 10 a p m 10 a p m 10 a m 10 a

AN, Fashionable Preachers-Pere Didon and a Couple of His Predecessors.

How a Bust of Gambetta Is Worrying That Eminent Statesman.

Revival of the Old-Time Salon-Mme. de Stael and Her Granddaughter.

Francis Perpetrated upon Unsophisticated American Ladies by Parisian Modistes.

Special Correspondence of The Chicago Tribuna.

Paris, April 16.—Fashion, politics, and religion are closely allied to-day, and it is far better to appear in a toilet passé in the extreme than not to have heard Père Didon presch, or to express ignorance regarding his opinions. This monk desires to reconcile Science and Religion, Catholicism and Democracy; and, having abandoned his sermons on "Faith, Hope, and Charity," which last year gained for him a certain reputation, his pulpit is being transformed into a veritable tribune. His talent consists of a bubbling-up of confused ideas; a succession of phrases mounting like whiffs of wind, and often incoherent; the words not always elegant, nor the idea correct. But

the idea correct. But

PERE DIDON

is the preacher a la mode; ladies worship him
for perhaps his great black eyes); Senators and
paputies crowd around him; and every Sunday
there is a struggle to obtain even standingroom in the Trinity, or wherever he may hold
forth. Like his predecessor, the Père
Minjard, he is endeavoring to break
down the barriers between the Church and

forth. Like his predecessor, the Père Minjard, he is endeavoring to break down the barriers between the Church and modern society, with the exception that the sermons of the former savored of the boudoir, while those of the present idol of society would be more appropriately delivered in the Chamber of Deputies than from the pulpit.

And no one can tell what has become of THE PERE MINJARD.

At the Madeleine, ladies almost crushed each other to obtain an entrance,—for within its while there were no calls to penitence, no transgressions to be remembered; humanity became defied,—the ladies were all angels. And the angels of the Madeleine are very beautiful as they hold the clouds on which the Magdalene is kneeling; they were painted by Ziegler, and no words can describe their beauty. They were convenient illustrations for the imaginative preaches when describing tenderness and loveliness, who pointed to them while thus addressing his eager listeners: "And you, meedames, possess the attributes of Heaven,—gentileness and love! Yes, God has made your skin soft that you may never touch but dainty objects!" Then there was THE PERE MATTERON,

who created even a greater furor in the religious world; but whither he has gone also remains amystery. He preached up the pleasures of this world, and sustained that a worldly life was not prejudicial to a religious one, and that the confessional and the ball-room went very well together. And Father Matteron made himself very agreeable by embellishing his sermons with anecdotes. "I know," said he, "a lady of the grand monde,—a very great lady,—who assured me yesterday, that, at the last beli of the Tulleries, she did not fail to say her prayers, as her dismond necklace served her for a chaplet, and was thenceforth sacred."

These fashionable preachers have left no trace behind them, and time can only prove whether the name of the Pere Didon will be more lasting. This hero-worship, indulged in by the ladies, sometime proves inconvenient Parisian sculptor, to execute

A BUST OF GAMB

The state of the part of the state of the state of the part of

magnificent surroundings, with the Prince of Wates for a guest, and rank and beauty on every hand. First in importance among the entertainments of last week in this aristocratic fauboufg was the ball given by Mme. le Comtesse du Fresnoy, for which 500 invitations were issued. The toilets, it is needless to say, were magnificent,—gleaming with jewels and brilliant with flowers; but their supreme elegance consisted in the prevalence of delicate tints, in opposition to the present mode of assuming the most brilliant composition to the present mode of assuming the most brilliant colors possible for ball-dresses.

And here I am reminded of an adventure related in a prominent Parisian journal, which induces ms to send an injunction to American ladies to.

lated in a prominent Parisian journal, which induces me to send an injunction to American ladies to

BEWARE OF THE DAMIJAS AND HOLLYHOUKS.

The narrator states that, as he was walking along the Rue Vivienne, he was attracted by a display of hideously-shaped hats, each one of which was adorned with a gigantic dahlia or hollyhock of the most brilliant color. Prompted by ourjoisty, he entered the store, and inquired for whom they were intended, and was informed by the marchande de moles, while she coquettishly placed a bow on a charming hat, a marvel of good taste and distinction, that their destination was America.

"The ladies of that country, then, have an admiration for monstrous flowers and hideous capotes?" remarked the interrogator.

"O yes! they sell a merveille. But they are abominable enough to set one's teeth on edge, and it is a dreadful task to make them."

"Do you ever send them hats made as those you make for Parisians?"

"O never! They would not please them."

The above is literally transcribed, and may serve to prove that everything which is made in France, and especially loud and outre styles, are not stylish in Paris, nor the least "Frenchy." And I will here remark that the pretty hats which American ladies bring with them to Paris are frequently copied by Parisian belies, and general observation proves that the faciliens exported from France de not excel those of New York in beauty, style, or elegance. A well-dressed lady in New York, Ohloago, or any other large city of the United States would be well dressed in the same attire in Paris. There are other countries, however, which are exempt from this rule,—as, rfor instance, an Englishwoman rarely appears well dressed in Paris, and perhaps not at home.

KEARNEY IN JAHL.

#### KEARNEY IN JAIL.

The Sand-Lot Leader in a Striped Suit Behind Prison Bars-His Reception at the Prison.

San Francisco Chronicle.

At 10 o'clock yesterday morning Prose-

cuting-Attorney Bianey arose in the Police Court and said: "Your Honor, the remittitur Court and said: "Your Honor, the remittitur from the Supreme Court, confirming the judgment in the case of the People vs. Denis Kearney, has been received in this Court. I ask that the commitment issue."

Judge Rix—Let the clerk file the remittitur. Call the defendant at the door.

The corridors echoed with "Denis Kearney, Dennis Kearney; come into court." But there was no response.

But there was no response. Judge Rix-Mr. Murphy, the defendant does not answer. Do you desire his bonds-

men called? Mr. Murphy-I understand, your Honor, that Kearney is in the building. I join in asking for the commitment, and request that

of whitewashed brick, and its dimensions are eight feet by ten. Two iron bed-frames hung from the east wall, one above the other, and the trusty turned up the iower one and placed a mattress and pillow on it with the blankets. A stepladder was removed from the cell, and Kearney walked in silently, and consumed a few moments in surveying his new quarters. The officer told him he would be undisturbed in his cell, as the upper bedstead would be taken out. He also informed him that there was a good library in the institution, books from which would be furnished him whenever he desired. Kearney said nothing in reply to this, but asked:

"Have you any fresh water?" Can I have a drink of water?"

While this was coming, the tailor trusty measured him for a pair of pants, finding him forty-one inches around the waist.

The prisoner's dinner, comprising barley soup, half a pound of boiled beef, half a pound of bread, and a pound of boiled potatoes, was tendered him, but he stated that he was not hungry. The ceremony concluded, the cross-barred door clanged into place, the retreating footsteps of the guard echoed over the hall, and Kearney was left alone, seated upon his bed, in gloomy meditation over his situation.

His appearance excited great interest along the route and at the jail. In passing the corner of Market and Kearney streets, one of the crowd of laborers seeking employment, who rendezvous there, caught sight of him and cried: "There's Kearney in a carriage. He's gone up." This drew eager observation from the crowd to the vehicle, followed, after its passage, by an interested discussion and commentaries jocosely philosophic.

In passing the Workingmen's Headquarters, at Market and Ninth streets, where a crowd of his adherents had gathered, Kearney glanced out, but drew his head in quickly, as if to avoid being seen, and his passage was not observed.

At the jail his progress across the yard was watched by all the inmates, whose faces,

as it to avoid being seen, and his passage was not observed.

At the jail his progress across the yard was watched by all the inmates, whose faces, flattened against the bars of the long lines of windows, presented a mute, though peculiar, looking set of spectators. No remarks were made, and, though Gannon's departure when he was balled out was halled with a ringing series of cheers from the convicts, Kearney's advent was marked by general and sorrowful silence.

#### GRIERSON AND HATCH.

A Beminiscence of 1863-The Union Cavalry Haid Through Mississippi.

Special Correspondence of The Chicago Tribune.

COLUMBUS, O., April 27.—The news received

a few days since of the successful engage-ments against the Indians in New Mexico by Gens. Grierson and Hatch must of necessity attract the attention of many of the survivors of the late War, especially in Illinois and Iowa. The linking together of these two names at the present time carries one back seventeen years ago, when the same com-manders were leading Illinois and Iowa vol-unteers into the very heart of the so-called

Mr. Murphy—I understand, your Honor, that Kearney is in the building. I join in asking for the commitment, and request that the fact of the appeal and the affirmation be recorded in the complaint.

As he finished the door opened and Kearney, Tim Kearney, his brother, and Clitus Barbour, his counsel, entered the Court and took seats in the front row of chairs. Kearney was rather pale, but otherwise evinced no emotion. The Court stated that the commitment had been issued, and asked if the defendant was ready to pay his fine and surrender himself, whereupon Mr. Barbour said:

"We have not seen the remittitur, but I do not suppose there is any objection to be made to it. We would ask, however, that it be withheld for a time sufficiently long to allow us to go before the Supreme Court. The Judges of the Superior Court here are all in doubt as to their power to issue a writ of habeas corpus in this case. It would only take a couple of days."

Judge Rix—I doubt the propriety of postponing the case aunder the circumstances. The request is showwhat unusual, and I think I must deny it. Will the defendant into custody.

As Officer Apgar placed his band on Kearney's shoulder the latter said:

"Your Honor, I hope it is a constitutional day's work of eight hours that is stipulated in that commitment."

The Judge Rix—The bailiff will take defendant into custody.

As Officer Apgar placed his band on Kearney's shoulder the latter said:

"Your Honor, I hope it is a constitutional day's work of eight hours that is stipulated in that commitment."

The Judge Rix—The bailiff will take defendant into custody.

As Officer Apgar placed his band on Kearney's shoulder the latter said:

"Your Honor, I hope it is a constitutional day's work of eight hours that is stipulated in that commitment."

The Judge Rix—The bailiff will take defendant and the stipulated in that commitment. The Judge Rix—The bailiff will take defendant and the stipulated in that commitment the latter said:

The Judge Rix—The bailiff will take defendant and the stipula

Grierson and his brave men had accomplished the object of their expedition, and had arrived safely at Baton Rouge, there was general rejoicing in the army, and a feeling of confidence in the ability of that arm of the service to become of great use in the future operations of the War. It demonstrated fully that the Yankee boys could ride horseback; and ever afterwards the presence of Grierson or Hatch in Mississippi put Fort-Pillow Forrest on his mettle. F. W. S.

#### MONTANA.

Some Statements About the Territory.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune.

HELENA, Mont., April 18.—In view of the erroneous impressions created in the public mind by the glowing descriptions of Montana given in Strahorn's "Beyond the Rockles." as also in Territorial papers and Union Pa-cific Railroad circulars, I feel as though I should like to give the rest of the truth, which will certainly throw a different coloring on the matter.
First, I will speak of its soil. Bordering

the streams are valleys whose soil varies greatly in richness; for those portions closest to the streams have a capacity for production many times greater than those farther back. These most desirable portions are already under cultivation, wherever there is any market at all. In fact, what is not under cultivation is not worth it, by reason of the quality of the soil,

and the inadequate supply of water for irrigation. In all the statements made by the publications alluded to, no account is made of the fact that a large portion of the valleys is of the character just described. It is only by going to the frontiers of the Territory that good land can be found unclaimed, and such lands have the serious drawbacks of Indian neighbors and no market.

Upon the market depends the profit of any enterprise. Montana crops can have only a home market for years to come. Montana markets are now supplied with an over production which only the necessities of a long and dreary winter make tolerable. The limmense crops of cereals and vegetables which are falsed here on the better and more carefully-tilled lands entail more expense and less profit than if only a half or quarter as much was raised. And why? Because we are limited to a home market. No account is taken of poor crops, owing to poor soil, lack of water, grasshopper-raids, etc.

Irrigation is a fruitful source of litigation between neighboring ranchmen, and between miners, priority of right being claimed by each. Whatever advantage irrigation gives in the amount and certainty of crops, it is nevertheless an expense and a trouble of no small proportions. There is at present a strong feeling in favor of artesian wells, and a confidence that they can be made profitable in supplying the existing deficiency in water for irrigation.

The ellmate is what might be expected from its latitude and attitude. The winters are very severe, and accompanied with great depth of snow in the mountains. As a result of the cold and snows, placer-mining ceases, as doen also quartz-mining whenever situated where roads cannot be kept clear without too great expense. As there are built four or five months for returns, the quartz-mines have to cease. Freights cease, and, in fact, for about one-half the year there is almost or quite a decrease of half in the business done.

This Territory needs capital more than labor. There are plent of chances for careful in

best equalified by education for which he is best equalified by education and experience, he must take the next best he can find, and where he can find it. Many men of family here are necessarily separated from their families for months at a time. Men of experience have the advantage here in mining, prospecting, herding, ranching, and in all other pursuits; and what a man knows about farming, mining, or herding east of the Missouri will be almost entirely useless here.

This country is terribly misrepresented,—for only the best is told, and it misleads thousands who have little to spare after getting here, and no acquaintance with the country or experience in its various resources. Already immigration is pouring in at an unusually early time and rate, and the prospects are, that the Territory will be overrun by moneyless and inexperienced men, who, failing of employment and profit, will, at an early period, return to their homes and give a one-sided description of a country which offers homes and fortunes to thousands who have money, ability, and grit.

Stock is the surest and one of the most profitable industries of the Territory. Herds are increasing in numbers and size fast, and ranges are decreasing proportionately; but there is still room for soores of thousands yet. Sheep are the most profitable, and also the most troublesome. The expenses of a herd of 2,500 are entirely covered by the wool, and the increase is clear gain. Sheep have to be herded. Oattle run at large on the range winter and summer, and take care of themselves. It is only during pariods of deep snow on the ranges that stock need to be fed.

This Territory is yet only in its infancy, but its resources destine it in the future to be one of the grandest portions of the United States.

WHAT IS IT?

### WHAT IS IT?

The Strange Disease at St. Martin's—A Convent School Afflicted with St. Vitus' Dance—It Becomes Epidemic, and Closes the Seminary.

Dispatch to Cincinnati Enquirer.

WESTBOQOUGH, O., April 23.—Brown Coun-

ty is greatly excited just now over a strange series of events which have been taking place at the Ursuline Convent at St. Martin's, five miles south of here. Some four weeks ago a pupil in attendance at the school, a daughter of Mrs. Mangold, of Cincinnati, who, by the way, is a daughter of Hemann, the banker, whose failure a couple years ago will be remembered, was attacked with what appeared to be the disease commonly known as "St. Vitus' dance." The symptoms were those usually accompanying this disease; first, an involuntary motion of the shoulders, then a growing of the symptoms into the other portions of the body, a contraction of the muscles of the arms and face, a slight portions of the body, a contraction of the muscles of the arms and face, a slight nausea and headache. The physician of the institution, Dr. Hall, of Fayetteville, was called in, and the ordinary prescription for such cases administered. The patient, a miss of perhaps 12, stated that she had never been subject to any attacks of this nature, but that an older sister had been so troubled. Next day, to the surprise of the Mother Superior and the physician, two more of the pupils were similarly attacked. On the following day there were more, and, as the days and weeks went by, more and more of the inmates of the Convent became subject to this strange illness, until probably twenty or more of the pupils, and a dozen or more of the Sisters in attendance, had been attacked with this strange and unaccountable epidemie, for such it now appeared to be. Day before yesterday morning the doctor was sent for in great haste, and on arriving found ten new patients jerking, and hopping; and gaping, and twisting their faces into inconceivable shapes; and even while he was present two or three mere were taken with the strange symptoms, and fell to jerking and twisting in the same manner as those who had preceded them in this singular experience. Then the good doctor and the gentle Sisters, who had been gradually growing alarined, took thorough fright, and the school was called up, the portion able to answer to the call, and hurriedly dismissed, the daily omnibus, and barouche, and a convenient spring-wagon pressed into service, and as many of the pupils as could be got off on so short a notice nurried to the depot and sent to their homes by the first train. In the case of those living at a distance the telegraph was called into requisition, their parents notified, and yesterday another detachment

MARINE NEWS.

MARINE NEWS.

MINISTER STATES AND ADDRESS OF THE STATES OF

A Hawaiian Heroine.

Honoin's Advertiser.

Passing along King street last week we noticed a gathering of natives, in the centre of which was a middle-aged man of rather a sickly aspect, and a girl of some is to is years. Drawing near we found it was one of those who had been washed overboard from the Waioli, and the girl was his daughter. He was relating their experience while overboard,—about an hour and a haif. When throws into the sea the man had on heavy sea-boots and thick clothing. After swimming awhile he began to find it difficult to keep above water, and told his daughter that he must soon give up,—his heavy boots would sink him. She encouraged him to persevere, and she would try and rid him of the boots; she then dove beneath him, and after exveral attempts actually succepted in removing the heavy boots, which of course fitted very loosely. She dove again and removed his thick woolen pants, which impeded his swimming, and then assisted him in getting off his pes jackst. Thus lightened he was able to keep his head above water until at longth the vessel's boat came along and picked them up. Was not this a Hawaiian heroine?

A 80c carpet with a carpet lining under it will

heroine?

A 50c carpet with a carpet lining under it will outwear a \$1.00 carpet without it. Use only that manufactured of cotton and paper. Two kinds, sewed and plain. American Carpet Lining Co., New York and Botton. For sale by all carpet dealers.

DETROIT.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuna.

DETROIT, Mich., May 1.—Passed up—Propellers Commodore, Milwankee, St. Paul, Prussia, Arisona, Nebraska, and Avon; steam-barges Isaase May, May Pringie and tow, Pred Kelly and consort, J. S. Tay and schooner Ahirs Cobb. Rhoda Stewart and barge, Forest City and consort, Sparts and consort and barges, John M. Gidden and schooners G. H. Warmington, C. P. Minch, H. J. Webt, William Edwards and achooner D. E. Bailey, William Edwards and achooner D. E. Bailey, William Edwards and achooner M. Schooners Marson, Fashing, May M. J. The M. Joseph and J. R. Peilon.

Passed down—Propellers Toledo, Prussia, Foundain City; steam-barges, Aransa and barges, H. D. Coffin-City; steam-barges, H. D. Coffin-City; steam-barges, Aransa and barges, H. D. Coffin-

now occupied by the schooner Gen. Sirel, she may have to go to Milwaukee. She still has a small portion of her oargo of corn or board, but a small portion of her oargo of corn or board, but a principal part of it was thrown overboard before she principal released. She is pretty badly used up; maintana gone, decks badly apruma, a large portion of her rigging carried away, and sails almost entirely gone. The schooner Venus, of Cieveland, bound for St. Joseph with a carm of timestone, went ashore on the North Manitou during a heavy snow-atorm of the 2th of April. Her master, Capt Carter, arrived here this afternoon, a passenner on the tug Winslow. The Winslow will return to her relief as soon as possible. MILWAUKES.

Special Dispetch to The Chicago Tribuna.

MILWAUKES, Win, May 2.—The tug Coe arrived this above in with the outhir of the achooner Annie The Coe, ashore at Alaska. She tried to pull the view of the command of the common dredging as wasterness to commer Flora, which teaves been for Chicago in few days. The new recambers of R. Pecers wife of days. The new recambers for Chicago in few days. The new recambers for Chicago and the days.

bo-morrow morning.

Arrived—bohooner Halsted, from Chicago.

PORT COLBORNE.

P

Weiland Rallway, thence to Kingston.

Special Dispetch to The Chicago Tribuna.

Becas As A. Mich. May 2.—Arrived—Propoliers Iros
Age. Alcona. and B. Chamberiah; tow-bargs and
Diego: schooners J. Schuette. Fleetwing. A. L.
Cotarod—Propalier S. Chamberiah; tow-bargs and
Distribution of the Chicago Chica

Brecial Disputch to The Chicago Tribuna, Brill Pa, May 2—Arrived—Propeller Alaska, mor-chandise, Chicago. Cleared—Propellers Alaska and Juniasa, merchan-

BAY CITY.

BAY CITY, Mich., May 2.—The propeller City of Dealst his atternoon atter sait for Chicago. PORT OF CHICAGO.

PORT OF CHICAGO.

ARRIVALS,
Prop Fayetie. Manistes. lumber.
For B. W. Blanchard. Buffalo, sundries.
For Chas. Rietz. Manistes. lumber.
Frop Chas. Rietz. Manistes. lumber.
Prop Chy of Concord. Fort Huron, sundries.
From Control Buffalo, sundres.
Prop Man. Buffalo, sundres.
Prop Ann. Jumber. Muskesson, lumber.
Prop A. Peters, Muskesson, lumber.
Prop R. C. Brittain, White Least dismber.
Prop B. C. Brittain, White Jeast dismber.
Prop Montana. Buffalo, sundries.
Schr Two Brothers. Ellison's Bay, codar poster.
Schr White Cloud. Maskesson, lumber.
Schr White Cloud. Maskesson, lumber.
Schr Mary McDonald. Kincardine. salt.
Schr H. C. Albrecht, Muskesson, lumber.
Schr E. C. Ampbell, Muskesson, lumber.
Schr J. O. Moss. Muskesson, lumber.
Schr J. O. Moss. Muskesson, lumber.
Schr J. O. Moss. Muskesson, lumber.
Schr H. H. Hall, Collins Bay, wood.
Serr C. K. Nins. Buffalo, coal.
Schr E. Ellenwood, White Lake, lumber.
Schr Minerva, Muskesson, lumber.
Schr Minerva, Muskesson, lumber.
Schr Minerva, Muskesson, lumber.
Schr Minerva, Muskesson, lumber.
Schr H. H. Hall, Collins Bay, wood.
Serr C. K. Nins. Buffalo, coal.
Schr E. Ellenwood, White Lake, lumber.
Schr H. E. Hall, Collins Bay, wood.
Schr J. Schren, Burupe Bay, eedar poatt.
Schr H. Schren, Burupe Bay, eedar poatt.
Schr J. Schren, Burupe Bay, eedar poatt.
Schr J. Schren, Burupe Bay, eedar poatt.
Schr J. Schren Parker, Muskesson, lumber.
Schr J. Schren, Burupe Bay, eedar poatt.
Schr J. Schren, Burupe Lumber.

Prop M. Grob, Ludington.
Schr Lascade, Green Bay.
Schr Mystic, Manistee.
Schr Active, Föshtigo, sundries.
Schr Ketchum, Wolfie Plah Bay, 2 bris port, 4
Frop Colin Campbell, Ludington, sundries.
Schr A. J. Skidmore, Fentwater, undries.
Schr G. J. Skidmore, Fentwater, undries.
Schr A. J. Skidmore, Hondon, Midd bu wheat.
Frop Linder Collington, Midd bu wheat, Island, but the schr Angle Schr Angle

and intermediate points.
Schr Jno. Miner. Collingwood. 20,075 bu corn.
Schr Winnie Wing, Ludington, 300 bu corn.
Cats. 10 bris Sour.
Stmr. Muskegon, Muskegon, sundries.
Schr Annie Yought, Burlaic, 47,025 bu corn.
Prop Massenger, St. Joseph, sundries.
Schr E. R. Edbinson, Monekannes, 10 bris 2

Schr Lizie Doak, St. Joseph, 200 bu corn.
Prop Champiain, Cleveland, LNO bu corn. 200 brispurs, and sundries, for Port Huron and intermediate points.
Prop James Davidson, Buiralo, 80,000 bu corn. A Stinging Reply Checked.

As a woman in Whitehall Township, Lehigh County, in this State, was scolding her children, the neighbirs, a hired girl, and everybody in general, her husband entered and interposed a mild word. She opened ner mouth for an angry reply, but a spasm contracted her cheek, her lower jaw fell, and she could neither speak nor shut her mouth, and her eves nearly started out of their sockets; she had dislocated her jaw-bone in her violent effort to make a stinging reply to her husband. A surgeon was called, who reduced the dislocation, bound up her head, and prescribed a quiet dist.

CIRCUS AND AQUARIUM.

It contains a greater variety, a superior quality, and rarer noveliles, than any above that ever visited Boston.—Boston (Mass. Globe.

The W. C. Coup New United Shows.

The W. C. Coup New United Shows.

Supreme in every essential detail, and superior to any other exhibition in the world, containing as it does every new, novel, and startling feature on the habitable globe, notably the New York Aquarium, containing the Giant Devil-Fish. Electrical Bels. Sea Lions. Sea Leopaulis. Hell-Sunders. Anseconda of the Deep, Banded Frotess. Walking Fast, etc. etc.

Boys. Boys. Hell-Sunders. Anseconda of the Deep, Banded Frotess. Walking Fast, etc. etc.

Boys. Boys. Green, Meyrille's Australian Cross.

Frore's New Fony Circus. Colvin's Superb Menaceria, Japanese Art Gallery, the Sind Octobetion of Educated Dogs. Sia00 Electric Light. Wood's Famous Maseum the Zoological Happy Family, two White Folar Bears, one Sussian Bear, and a Sulidog ad in one cage. In my

FREE NOVELTY PARADE

Will be found all the latest sitractions.—new, never and sensational features from both hemisphores.

2 ORAND PERFORANCES DAILY. A. Afternoon at 2 Evening at 4. Doors open one hour earlier. Frices of admission: Adults. One children under 2 years of age, &c. Reserved seats, Sc.

Commenting Monday, May & Every Evening and Wednesday and Saturday Matiness, engagement of Chicago's Pavorite Comedian.

JOHN DILLON,
Supported by Miss LOUISE DILLON and the BLAISDELL COMEDY CO.
His first appearance in Chicago in the Popular Play,
LEMONS.
Scene, the Country Seat of Mrs.Olympia Brinchestof.
Act 1—Before Breakfast—The Lemons Squeezers.
Act 3—After Dinger—The Lemons Squeezers.
Act 3—Idemonade in the Evening.

very Evening, Matinees Wednesday and Sai

In Bartley Campbell's Great Comedy-Drama. FAIRFAX, A STORY OF THE SUNNY SOUTE.

Beautiful new Tropical Scenery.
In preparation, W. S. Gilbert's comedy, "ENGAGED." CENTRAL MUSIC-HALL.

TO-DAY
Served Treatmental Concert, creating of May L
TO-DAY.



THE Glasse Continued provided the Continue of the Continue of

C. B. THOMPSON, U. S. A., is at the Tremont, LEOPOLD, Cincinnati, is a guest at the Gard

NEWTON, New York, is registered at th

B. J. RANDALL, Covington, Ky., is stopping at

TAST MAYER, the well-known New York JOAN B. RAYMOND, the United States Marshall Dakota, is at the Palmer.

MR. YOSHIDA, the Japanese Minister to Wash-ngton, wife, and suite are at the Palmer. United States Senator John A. Logan re-urned to the Palmer yesterday from Washing-on, that "coal mine" needing looking after

H. L. Bishop and E. A. Kilpatrick, U. S. A.; tanford Newell, St. Paul; Dr. S. W. French, filwaukee; and S. L. Glasgow, Burlington, Ia., re at the Palmer. R. R. Cable, Vice-President Rock Island Rail-oad; A. C. Dawes, General Passenger Agent fannibal & St. Joseph Railroad, St. Joseph, Mo., re at the Grand Pacific.

MAS CRATTY, of Peoria, who is about taking his residence in this city, and who has en-into a law partnership with W. O'Brien, ting his residence at the Gand Pacific. exter Curris, Madison, Wis.; A. B. Hart, York; A. J. Manning, Toronto; T. B. Car-ners, St. Louis; D. McGary, Cleveland; and

CHARLES K. LADD, Kewanee; F. W. Horne and A. Miller, San Francisco; Ferd D. Hughes, New York; John H. Knight, Wisconsin; C. hitchead, Winnipeg; and J. G. Thorp, Madi-n, are at the Tremont.

on, are at the Tremont.

GEN. GRANT spent yesterday as quietly as he has the previous days of his present visit. He levoted the time to walking and receiving calls, and in the evening dined out with friends, renaining the whole evening.

Gov. Beveringe, Chairman of the Committee in Transportation, gives notice that the Alton, burlington, Milwaukee & St. Paul, Northwest-per, Rock Island, Illinois Central, and Wabash tailroads will transport visitors to the National lepublican Convention at two cents per mile

A SPECIAL mass-meeting of the Wood-Working Machine Hands' Union was held yesterday fternoon at the corner of Union street and malport avenue. The meeting was a private e, called for the transaction of "important siness," but the members of the Union would t divulge their proceedings.

AT 3:45 yesferday afternoon some boys playing in front of No. 257 Ogden avenue found a box on the sidewalk "F. C. Vanderberg, Rush Medical College. Paid." An offensive odor proceeding from the box, they opened it, and found within a buman skeleton with shreds of flesh atached to it. The box and contents were taken of the Morgue.

MRS. MARY HAMMER, of No. [20] Union street, while peeping into Mrs. Kirchoff's saloon at No. 12 Eagle street, to see if Mr. Kirchoff was with, accidently lost her balance and fell over a sannister into an open area about eight feet below. Striking upon her head, she received a very severe scalp wound, which was dressed by Dr. McCullough, who thinks it not dangerous.

A SECRET session of the remnants of the old Butchers' Union was held yesterday afternoon at Union Hall, No. 1506 South Halsted street. The attendance was not large, as the majority of the packing-house men have deserted the association. The new President, John Crowley, presided, and, after a brief session, the meeting djourned without transacting any business of moortance.

SOLOMON LOEWENTHAL, 5 years of age, whose arents live at No. 148% Sherman street, while aying on the Rock Island Railroad tracks, near the Harrison street crossing at 7.30 last Evening, as accidentally run down by switch-engine No. 4, and had his left leg crushed off below the nee. He was taken to his home, and was there tended by the Aiderman from the First Ward, r. Wickersham.

Dr. Wickersham.

Frank Kupezinski, 8 years of age, whose parents live at No. 103 Fisk street, was drowned while bathing at 5:20 yesterday afternoon in Slip A, in the southwest branch of the river, and near the West Division Water-Works. He was at the time accompanied by a large number of small boys, who all ran off when they saw him drowning. Officers Thorne, Kenefick, and Horst, after grappling for the body for about two hours, succeeded in recovering it.

tertainment will be given Wednesday in the hall of the Union Catholic Libraevening in the hall of the Union Catholic Libra-ry Association, 294 Dearborn street, for the re-lief of the distressed poor in Ireland. The Rt.-Rev. Bishop Ryan, of Buffalo, will deliver a short address, after which the audience will be favored with selections by Miss Hannah McCar-thy, Mrs. Scheppers, Mrs. Hobkirk, Miss Wead-ley, Mr. Edward Schultze, and Dr. Martin. The price of admission has been placed at 50 cents, and the attendance of all members is requested.

At No. 25 Front street, a short thoroughtare running west from North Halsted, above Chicago avenue, five cases of small-pox were discovered yesterday, consisting of three adults, a boy of 12, and a baby, all of whom will be removed to the Pest-House this morning, M. F. Carpenter, who was removed to the Pest-House some days since, suffering from small-pox, was reported in very bad shape yesterday evening. Dr. De Wolf had decided to sit up with him all night, the prospect being that he would die before morning.

fore morning.

Mrs. Dorotha Johnson committed suicide yesterday afternoon by hanging herself in her residence, No. 761 Maplewood avenue. The family were absent from 2 to 5 o'clock during the afternoon, and upon their return found her dead. She had been mentally affilicted for some years past, and once, about a year ago, attempted to take her life in a similar manner, but was prevented by the timely arrival of her husband. The deceased was of Norwegian birth, 64 years of age, and left a husband and three grown children.

three grown children.

At 7 o'clock yesterday morning James O'Brien found lying on the floor of his barn, No. 771 West Lake street, an Irishman 55 years of age, mamed John Tuett, who had sneaked into the barn to take a sleep. Efforts to arouse the man proving fruitless, Mr. O'Brien summoned Dr. W. P. Verity, who found the man unconscious, his left arm broken, and left hip and body badly bruised. Tuett is a very hard drinker, and it is supposed that entering the barn while drunk, he clambered to the hay-loft, and in some way fell back again. His fajuries were not considered dangerous, and he was taken to the County Hospital for treatment.

At 8:30 last evening Officer Tim Ryan while

was taken to the County Hospital for treatment.

At 8:30 last evening Officer Tim Ryan while patroling his post found a young man giving the name of George E. Gow lying drunk in the ditch near the corner of Randolph and La Salle streets. The officer brought him to the station, where he was locked up to get sober. An hour later Stationkeeper Gubbins fou ad him lying on the cell floor in a pool of blood. Upon investigation it was found that the t-lood had flowed from a cut on the right side of the head just above the ear. He was at once taken to the County Hospital, and, though he lost considerable blood, it is thought he will get along comfortably enough. It is not known when or how he received the cut, as it was not noticed when he was brought to the Station. He was unable to tell anything about where he received the injury.

the injury.

The "Sons of Hermann" (Hermann Söhne) dedicated their new hall on the third floor of No. 25 Washington street yesterday afternoon. There was an immense crowd of ladies and gentlemen present, every inch of room being occupied. The ceremonies were of a simple nature. The President of the Hall Committee, Mr. Conrad Taubert, made a speech of welcome. Mr. Charles Salzmann, President of the Building Committee, then presented the keys to the President of the hall in a few well-chosen remarks. The Hermann Sons Männerchor followed with a song, after which Mr. Joseph Sander, President of the Grand Lodge of Illinois, delivered the oration of the day. The remainder of the session was devoted to a social, interspersed with music by a band jof fourteen pieces. The new hall is not very large, but is neatly fixed up and well adapted to the Order. It will be used for the meetings of the following five lodges of Hermann Sons: "Chicago," "Thomas Payne," "Freie Männer," "Sigel," and "Washington."

"Sigel," and "Washington."

The Tagsatzung (District Convention of the Turn District, Chicago,) consisting of the associations Vorwarts, Aurora, and Chicago Turngemeinde in Chicago, and of one each at Laporte, Ind.: Joliet, Ottawa, La Salle, Peru, Mendota, Hockford, and Aurora, Ill., was held yesterday at Vorwart's Turner-Hail, Mr. Harry Rubens in the chair. The proceedings in the forencon consisted of receiving the different reports of the officers, showing a membership of 688, increase 9; and of this appointment of different committees. In the interpolation, these committees reported. The disc number of pupils, 829, increase 9; and of the ointment of different committees. In the transcript of the distant for each member was fixed at 20 cents; chairmanship (Vovort) was left with Peru. Ottawa was designated as the place holding the next Convention, on the 1st day in June, 1881. Three hundred dollars appropriated for lectures. A scheme for nizing a mutual life-insurance association in the members was discussed at length, down, reconsidered, voted d

Convention adjourned. In the evening there was a "Commers."

Considerable excitement prevailed in the vicinity of Wabash avenue and Sixteenth street yesterday afternoon on account of a brutal assuult made upon an old man named John Woodard by a young fellow named Tom Hayden, who lives with his mother in the boarding house which she keeps in the top story of No. 787 Wabash avenue. Woodard is a cooper, who works for John Eiszner, at No. 221 West Kinzle street, and has been living with Mrs. Hayden, who is separated from her busband, for some years past. Saturday night he came home and, refusing to surrender his wages to Mrs. Hayden, was turned out of the house. He returned to the house at about 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon, when a quarrel which he picked with Mrs. Hayden was terminated by the son's throwing him down the two flights of stairs and on to the Wabash avenue sidewalk, where he lay insensible in spite of efforts made to resuscitate him. He was finally removed to the County Hospital, where an examination, showed that he was suffering more from the effects of bad whisky than from his summary expulsion from his late boarding-house.

SUBURBAN.

The Geneva Lake Association recently met at the residence of the Rev. F. G. Thearle, and the committee appointed to buy land for the Asso-ciation were authorized to purchase ten acres on the south side of the lake near Kayes Park. A meeting of the Englewood Hose Company will be held at the hose-house this evening. The Fort Wayne Railroad Company will st

The Fort Wayne Railroad Company will st once begin a brick and stone round-house just north of Fifty-fifth street.

Prof. C. J. Parker, of Oakland, paid a visit to the Englewood schools Thursday, with the view of selecting teachers for the fall term of the Oakland school.

The Baptist Apron Festival, which took place at the residence of Mr. M. J. Dennison, was well attended, and much enjoyed by those present.

The Universalist Society held its last sociable at the house of Mrs. G. F. Batchelder. The program consisted of the reading of Jean Ingelow's "Songs of Seven," with tableau illustrations by several little girls.

An estimate made by the Board of Trustees is that it will take \$173,396 to run the town the ensuing year, \$40,000 being devoted to the building and repairing of sewers.

A reunion of the officers and teachers of the Methodist Episcopal Sunday-School took place at the residence of Mr. G. C. Phelps. It was a very pleasant affair.

Methodist Episcopal Sunday-School took place at the residence of Mr. G. C. Phelps. It was a very pleasant affair.

Burgiars attempted an entrance into the houses of George H. Hull, Capt. White, and A. J. Mitchell. They succeeded in getting into Mr. Mitchell's house, but were detected, and followed in trying to escape by Policeman Clancy. He fired several shots at the burgiars, but was unable to overhaul them.

The Literary Society will hold their fregular meeting this evening at the residence of Mrs. Dr. Piere on School street.

The Englewood Rifle Club had their first meeting for practice at their range, corner of State and Sixty-seventh streets, Saturday afternoon. Most of the members availed themselves of the opportunity to put themselves in practice. Mr. Albert Waterbury presented the Club with a twelve-foot bunting American flag, which will be raised whenever the Club is practicing.

Capt. Frank E. Brownell will lecture before the Englewood Union Veteran Club Thursday evening at Tillotson's Hall, on the life, character, and patriotic service of Col. Elmer E. Elisworth, the first Union soldier killed on Rebel soil. The Chicago Glee Club will be present and sing some of the old War songs.

The tree-planting exercises of the June and December classes of the Cook County Normal School will occur on the 15th of the present month.

MILITIA NOTES.

General Information About Our Citizen Soldiery.

The Seventh Regiment of New York took possession of its palatial new armory last week. William H. Allen has been elected Second Lieutenant of Company A, Third Regiment.

Private John Pattec has been transferred from B Company, Sixth Infantry, to F Company, First Can anybody tell what has become of the "straw" man of the Second Brigade? He is

wanted at Springfield. Capt. and Assistant-Surgeon Henry Brown, of the First Infantry, has tendered his resignation, which has been forwarded.

Privates David L. Wood, Nicholas Pauly, and Walter E. Wright have been promoted to Corporals in D Company, Sixth Battalion.

The First Regiment cadets will listen to a lecture by Capt. Frank Brownell, "the Ellsworth avenger," at the Armory Saturday night. Capt. E. Winter, commanding Battery A at Danville, requests the discharge of Private James A. Osborne "for the good of the serv-

Gordon H. Quinn, formerly a Lieutenant in Company C, First Regiment, has recently been elected First Lieutenant of E Company; same The Board of Officers of the Second Regimen will hold a meeting at the Sherman House to night. A meeting was held last Monday even ing, but no business was transacted.

The officers and members of the Sixth Infantry are also talking up the matter of taking a sum-mer trip at some time during the summer, and Geneva Lake has been mentioned in this con-Capt. F. G. Hoyne, A. Q. M. of the First Brig-de, paid a visit to Springfield last week upon mportant military business connected with the Brigade. He reports his trip a success.

The Second Brigade had a magnificent en-campment, though, if the officers did exceed their appropriation by \$1,500, and if the Quar-termaster and Commissary have not made any reports.

The Colonel's rooms of the First Regiment are

being fitted up in a neat and appropriate manner, the sum realized from the benefit entertainment some time ago enabling the officers to go on with the work. go on with the work.

Capt. W. B. Worthington, of Company A,
Twelfth Battalion, has recommended the dishonorable discharge of Sergt. Peter McArthur.
Approved and forwarded by regimental and
brigade headquarters.

The pupils of the Chicago Cadet School, commanded by Capt. Richard Robins, will have a
prize drill at the Armory of the Sixth Regiment,
corner of Wabash avenue and Van Buren street,
next Tuesday evening.

The different military organizations of the State are expecting to draw about \$10 per man from the appropriation this year, or hearly 40 per cent more than last year, which will make them more comfortable,

If the \$12ne rule adopted by the Brigade Staff officers with reference to absentees from meetings be enforced, the Treasurer will soon have money enough shead to furnish the head-quarters in an expensive manner.

Capt. R. A. Whelen, of C Company, Sixth Infantry, has requested the discharge of Privates George B. Hammer, Louis McKistler, and Charles E. Lamphear "for the good of the service." Forwarded to Springfield approved. There will be another meeting of the staff officers of the First Brigade at the Gardner House to-night. There will be a school for instruction every Monday night until further notice. By order of Brig.-Gen. Torrence. The application of Private J. J. S. Wilson, Jr., of EsCompany, First Regiment, for a discharge met with disapproval at company, regimental, brigade, and general headquarters. They all thought too much of Wilson to let him go.

thought too much of Wilson to let him go.

At a meeting of B Company, First Cavalry, held last week, Corporal Howard Barnard was promoted to the rank of Sergeant; Corporal Logan to Sergeant; and Private W. C. Garrison to the rank of Corporal, to act as Commissary Sergeant, vice Barnard, on leave of absence.

The Sixth Battalion reports some 300 dress uniforms on hand now. This organization has prospered very greatly within the past year or two, and is hard after the best of the cider commands in point of numbers and efficiency. As soon as one more company is mustered in the Sixth will be a regiment having eight companies.

It is reported that the new fatigue-nants

It is reported that the new fatigue-pants which the Citizens' Association promised to the city military organizations are about ready for delivery. They are to be light blue, and, when donned by the men in connection with their dark-blue blouses, they cannot be distinguished from non-commissioned officers and privates of the regular army.

Capt. T. G. Lawler, commander of B Company of the Third Regiment, or the Rockford Rifles, has recommended the dishonorable discharge, for the good of the service, of Privates Lucius F. Foot, Alfred D. Fox, George E. Miller, and Sidney G. Zard, on account of disobedience to orders. Approved by regimental and brigade headquarters and forwarded.

neadquarters and forwarded.

Capt. H. B. Maxwell, commanding B Company,
First Cavairy, has applied for the honorable
discharge of Private Newell Spaulding, on account of disability: and he also recommends
that Corporal Frank Sullivan, Sergt. J. B. Spencer, and Privates Marcus M. Brown, R. J. Black,
Fred J. Brent, John Briston, Rudolph A. Barnes,
Charles S. Church, and Joseph Downer be dishonorably discharged for the good of the service. Approved and forwarded, regimental and
brigade headquarters.

brigade headquarters.
Lieut.-Coi. John B. Fithian, commander of the Twelfth Battalion, requests permission to hold a battalion encampment some time during the summer. The request has been forwarded to Springfield approved. There has been considerable talk concerning the encampment question, and the impression aspears to be prevation, and the impression aspears to be prevation.

lent that there will be no regular encampment of the brigades this year, and consequently the regimental and hattalion commanders are generally making arrangements to act upon their own individual accounts. The question of brigade encampments, however, has not been as yet definitly settled, and it would perhaps be as well for commanding officers to bear this in mind before arranging too extensively for private pionics.

mind before arranging too extensively let vate plenics.

There appears to be a great deal of higgling about the uniform of the new Scots company recruited to the Sixth Infantry. One week it is announced that it will adopt the full Highland costume, and another that the regular dress uniform of the regiment will be worn, with some distinctive badge to show that it is really a Scotch company. Before one makes up his mind which he would rather see, he should know something definit as to what that distinctive badge is to be. If the canny Scot goes upon the street with bare legs, a kilt, a swallowtail-coat, and a silk shake with cat-tail pompons what will people say. On the whole, perhaps it would be better to adopt the whole of either uniform. It might not be inappropriate to have one or two companies attached to the regiment, in Highland costume; it would certainly give a picturesque appearance to the organization, but, on the contrary, one style of dress uniform throughout would cause the command to look larger and neater than if two or three costumes were adopted.

It is questioned as to whether the commanding

were adopted.

It is questioned as to whether the commanding officer of the Second Regiment acted in a legal manner in storing the arms of his command in a private warehouse without permission from his superior officer, and it is quite probable that he will be called upon to turn, his guns over to the proper official, as the latter is responsible for them. And such cases as this bring out the fact the more forcibly that the Quartermaster of the First Brigade should not be longer without a suitable storeroom or arsenal for the reception of State property. The matter has been repeatedly urged upon the Governor and the Adjutant-General, and it is quite likely that something will be done in this direction very shortly. It has become a military necessity,—in fact, an emergency. The regular authorized appropriation has been found insufficient to meet the requirements, and it is in order now to draw from the reserve fund the amount necessary to make up the deficit.

A certain "weakly" sheet which calls itself.

A certain "weakly" sheet, which calls itself "authority in military matters," states that "the commandant of the First Infantry has re-"A certain "weakly" sheet, which calls itself "authority in military matters," states that "the commandant of the First Infantry has received official permission to take his command to Oconomowoe on July 17, to remain a week," and that "this important point having been settled, preparations will at once go forward in anticipation of the event," etc. The "important point" referred to is settled, with the exception of a few trifling details, noticeable among which are the facts that no official permission has been given, nor has any formal application been made as yet by the commandant. The same paper publishes the information to its readers that Maj. W. S. Scribner, the inspecting officer of the First Brigade, has completed his tour of irapection, and is busily enwayed in making out his report to be forwarded to Springfield. It also claims that it is enabled to give its readers a tabulated statement concerning the condition of the several organizations in advance of the report. Of course the military genius of the sheet referred to can do this, having a copy of last Monday's Tratune before him, containing a full tabulated report, by companies, and the aggregates at the last muster, showing the complete strength of the entire brigade, in nearly a column of figures. To be sure, he could copy the totals, and it will be seen, by referring to the copy of The Tratune, that he could, and did, likewise make a tolerably correct copy of The Tratune has tendered his resigner.

did, likewise make a tolerably correct copy of The Tribune's introduction.

Capt. William Black, of Company F, First Regiment Infantry, has tendered his resignation. Capt. William Black, of Company F, First Regiment Infantry, has tendered his resignation. Capt. Black has been identified with the First since its organization, taking a very active part in all its affairs from the start. He organized Company F and commanded it for some time, bringing it up to a state of efficiency and discipline second to no other company in the regiment. Then there was a vacancy in the office of First Lieutenant of the company, and here Capt. Black showed the unselfish interest which he felt in the welfare of his command and in the regiment by doing something which very few other officers situated as he was would have done. He resolved and insisted upon vacating the position of Capfain of the company which he had recruited, contrary to the sentiment of most of the members and his brother officers, and labored for the election of E. B. Knox, Jr., formerly a field officer of the regiment and a man of large military experience and well-known efficiency as an officer, as commander, himself taking the next place of First Lieutenant. He did this, as he said, because he believed it to be for the best interest of the company, and this unselfish act, so unusual among, military officers, made him all the more popular. When, a short time subsequently, Capt. Knox was elected Major of the regiment, Lieut. Black was redicated Captain of his company by unanimous vote. He has brought Company F up to a high state of discipline and efficiency; he has always been well liked by the officers and men of the regiment and she resignation, which has been held by the commanding officer for a month, has at last been very reluctantly forwarded. Capt. Black has maintained a spotless record from the very start.

The military is again failing into one of those dangerous states of lethargy and inactivity in which the members suspend nearly all interest in the welfare of their several organizations. dangerous states of lethargy and inactivity in which the members suspend nearly all literest in the welfare of their several organizations. These spells seem to attack every military command once in about so ofteh, and, unless vigoroug war is waged against bem, they will prove fatal to those who are not particularly strong. The criticism of a superior officer by inferior officers and members is one of the causes of these seasons of inertia; the failure of State or other authorities to fulfill their promises with regard to finances or assistance is another; the demoralization of one company in a regiment, the shortcomings and incompetency of certain officers, lack of confidence and respect, envy, ingratitude, false statements, unwarranted pretensions on the part of those who are unable to back them, and various other causes tend to promote a lack of interest, and but for the persistent exertions of a few public-spirited members of the organization these periods of inactivity would ultimately destroy the efficiency and discipline of the military entirely. To overcome this, it is only necessary that every officer and member of the militar, from the Adjutant-General of the State down to the youngest private, do his duty in a prompt, cheerful, and regular manner; then there would be no such thing as inactivity and lack of interest. Let the Adjutant-General at all times set an example by doing everything in a regular military manner, even though he is crowded with work and may have a dearth of assistance in his office; let the brigade officers of regiment; and battallons see to it that each officer in their commands enforces the proper discipline among his men, and that all reports are made on time; let the commanding officers of regiment; and battallons see to it that each officer in their commands enforces the proper discipline among his men, and that all reports are made on time; let the commanding officers of regiment, beades of the military miners, recreation, and military mitters are so interwoven with each oth

TO COLORADO AND RETURN. Round-trip tickets to Denver, Colorado Springs, and Pueblo may be found on sale at Chicago and all other coupon points on line of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific from May 1 to Oct. 31, 1880. Passengers can procure their tickets via Kansas City, Council Bluffs, Leaven-worth, or Atchison via this line, and have choice

of routes beyond, or they can go via one route and back another.

There is but one change of cars between Chi-cago and Denver and Pueblo, and all changes are made in union depots. Palace dining-cars are attached to through express trains, in which eals are served at 75 cents each. For further particulars call at our city office

56 Clark street, or at depot office, head of l Salle street. E. St. John, General Ticket and Passenger Agent.

COLORADO EXCURSION. The Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad Company will commence May 1, 1880, and con-tinue during the season the sale of first-class excursion tickets from Chicago and local point excursion tickets from Chicago and local points to Denver. Colorado Springs, and Pueblo by six (6) different routes. These tickets will be good going West within fifteen (15) days from date of sale, and to return until Oct. I following. Pullman palace-cars are run by this Company from Chicago to Council Bluffs, Topeka, and Kansas City, forming a line with but one change of cars to Denyer and Pueblo. Pitters are and the control of the con to Denver and Pueblo. Dining-cars are at-tached to all through trains, in which meals can be obtained at the reasonable price of To cents.

Benevolent Dentistry.

A benevolent Detroit dentist announced that on a certain day he would pull teeth free for poor persons and provide laughing-gas. He used 700 gallons of gas and extracted 371 teeth.

The Eldredge Sewing-Machine.—It leads the world, and is the best for you to buy. Sold on monthly payments. 199 State street.

LONDON MARKETS.

Covent Garden, the Temple of Pomona and Flora.

How the Institution Now Differs from Itself Fifty Years Ago.

The Sale of Flowers and Fruit-A History of the Famous Mark Its Literary and Artistic Celebrity-Noted Habitues

of Its Old-Time Coffee-Houses.

Special Correspondence of The Chicago Tribuna.

London, April 15.—I wonder how many of us ever read Gay's "Trivia." People have quite forgotten the gifted author of "The Beggars' Opera," and, what is more, show little inclination to renew the acquaintance. Yet Gay was a clever poet, and had a vast audience in his day. "Thames street gives cheese," says "Trivia"; "Covent Garden, fruits; Moorfield, old books, and Monmouth street, old suits." I imagine there are few English-speaking people anywhere who do not know that Covent Garden gives fruit; and Sala somewhere observes that one of the first things Macaulay's New Zealander will probably do, when he makes that celebrated sketching tour we have been so long promised, is to come and meditate among its moss-grown arcades. Covent Garden is a two-fold temple,—

DEDICATED TO POMONA AND FLORA.

two-fold temple,—
DEDICATED TO POMONA AND FLORA.

It is the Congress of the fruit and vegetable kingdoms, sitting for this mighty metropolis. And I want you, my shadowy friends, to accompany me thither, say at 6 o'clock in the morning (at which hour the vegetable market is fairly open), and see the members of this Congress legislating for hungry London.

The rumble of market-wagons through the streets does not cease during the whole night, and long before anylight all the approaches to

and long before daylight all the approaches to Covent Garden are choked up with trucks and vans groaning under gigantic loads. Some of the wagons are built up with cabbages, in walllike regularity, to a hight of twelve feet. Others are stacked with peas,—if in season,—turnips, carrots, artichokes, and other legumes, literally "too numerous to mention." In the motley mosaic of conveyances, numberless grocers' traps," and hundreds of costermongers' donkey-carts and more plebian handbarrows, seemingly in inextricable confusion, struggle to get out of the blockeds but to popurate. On the out of the blockade, but to no purpose. On the sidewalk surrounding the market-buildings lie scattered a miscellaneous collection of vegta-bles, rendering pedestrian traffic dangerous. You must not dare too much in this direction; if you do, I warn you you will come to grief.

For, besides the probability of tripping up on
the loose cabbage-leaves and greens strewed
about, and of being knocked down by bellowing porters carrying greasy sacks and loam-in-crusted baskets, you run the risk of getting hit in the head with flying green-meat from the hands of the alert truckmen, who are unloading their freights by throwing them into the hands of men below.

THESE DRIVERS NEVER REST: THESE DRIVERS NEVER REST;
they are on the jump every instant, for other
wagons are waiting to be emptied. Salesmen
who are assisting are told to "look sharp." Not
a moment's respit is given. If their helpers below begin to show signs of fatigue and lag a
little, they only growl out, "Mind your eye
there!" and shower the cabbages down with redoubled energy, or tilt out more peas on the flag-stones, to be scrambled for by mad porters like

dogs after a bone
Within the market, buying and selling of the nature common to such places goes on all the while, and purchasers rush backwards and for-wards, surging in and out with relentless obstinacy. They, too, pay no attention to a stranger in the way, except to tread on his feet and muddy his overcoat. Noise there is in abundance and to spare, inside and out. High above the creaking of the heavily-laden vans abundance and to spare, inside and out. High above the creaking of the heavily-laden vans whose drivers are attempting to extricate their twagons or to bring them within unfoading distance, and the oaths of the bold charioteers aforesaid, who sing the merits of their fellows in choice phrase, there are distinguishable the shouts of the salesmen soliciting patronage, and of shippers giving instructions for the removal of goods already sold. As market is practically over at 8, everywords in the control of the removal of goods already sold. As market is practically over at 8, everywords in the control of the removal of goods already sold. As market is practically over at 8, everywords in the control of the removal of goods already sold. As market is practically over at 8, everywords in the control of the removal of goods already sold. As market is practically over at 8, everywords in the control of the removal of goods already sold. As market is practically over at 8, everywords in the control of the removal of goods already sold. As market is practically over at 8, everywords and control of the removal of goods already sold. As market is practically over at 8, everywords and control of the removal of goods already sold. As market is practically over at 8, everywords and control of the removal of goods already sold. As market is practically over at 8, everywords and control of the removal of goods already sold. As market is practically over at 8, everywords and control of the removal of goods already sold. As market is practically over at 8, everywords and control of goods already sold. As market is practically over at 8, everywords and control of goods already sold. As market is practically over at 8, everywords and control of goods already sold. As market is practically over at 8, everywords and control of goods already sold. As market is practically over at 8, everywords and control of goods already sold. As market is practically over at 8, everywords and control of goods already sold. As market is a processing

hand; but, with all the noise and profit there are no unseemly exhibitions of the RIOTOUS NATURE OF THE OLD TIME

there are no unseemly exhibitions of the.

RIOTOUS NATURE OF THE OLD TIME

The contrast between the Covent Garden of fifty years ago and the present is, in fact, as wide a one as can possibly exist. The old watchman, helpless for good, and the most corrupt of public officers; the turbulent and drumken old women; the porters quarreling over their morning potations; the Jaded and neglected horses dropping beneath their cart-loads of half-rotten vegetables; the London rakes making not night but morning hideous by their obscene blasphemies, and deeming it conduct becoming of gentlemen to interrupt honest industry and scoff at early labor.—all these are gone; and so also are the terrible lessons they inculcated. Order is now preserved, as Mr. Diprose remarks in his book about London, as well as it can be amongst a rude assemblage of women and menwhose battle for existence begins when the civilization of the great city slumbers.

I am told that for the flower market the growers chiefly bring their stocks into the halls at or before midnight. In the summer-time, these, as well as the vegetables and fruits, are sold at the early markets. Hundreds of women and girls may be seen buying bunches of roses and violets, which, made up into button-hole bouquets, they will dispose of later in the day at the street-corners. London flower-girls, as Mr. Dickens writes, now fairly hold their own in point of taste with those of France or Italy. Even in winter flower-girls find materials for their little bouquets; for, thanks to steam, violets, and even from the Scilly and Channel isles, and even from the Scilly and Channel isles, and even from the south of France, and there is always a certain supply of hothouse flowers.—so that there are many flower-girls who ply their trade all the year round. There is one favorit corner in the Strand, for instance, that I cannot remember ever having seen minus the litte waif whose "Sweet violets, penny abunch," is never silent. I was just mentioning Mr. Dickens. I referred to the son. Who ever sp

THE WHOLESALE FRUIT-MARKET

is carried on. "There are thousands of boxes of oranges, bundreds of sacks of nuts, boxes of Hamburg grapes and of French winter-pears, and barrels of bright American apples. At 10 o'clock the sale begins. While' the more expensive fruits are purchased by the West-End store-keepers, the cheaper are briskly bid for by the costermongers. Listen to the prices at which the fruit is knocked down, and you will wonder no longer at the marvelous bargains at which these itinerant venders are able to retail their fruits, although perhaps you may be astonished when you remember the prices at which you have seen the countents of some of these boxes marked in fruiterers' shops." Fruit of all kinds is remarkably cheap in London. I well remember my astonishment when I first found out what some of the prices were. Oranges were sold for one and two cents apiece; lemons for about the same, or a little less. Bananas were offered at three cents each, and fine pears could be bought two and three a penny. Those were the prices at the fruit-store. The street-venders usually sell at about half the price asked by the fruiterers; and their stocks are, as a rule, good. It is an error to suppose they sell unsound fruit. The truth is, they buy at the auction-sales in the markets, and usually get what they want at about their own prices. The regular retailers buy what they think they will find purchasers for, and no more. After their choice is made, what remains must be disposed of at some price or other, for ripe fruit will not keep. The THE WHOLESALE FRUIT-MARKET

steps in. Being content to sell his stock at a fair profit, and having no artificial price to keep up, he charges each day for what he sells, accordingly as there is an abundance or scarcity in the market. Hence his prices always vary, and one may fairly judge from them the relative positions of supply and demand. I was told last night by one of these peripatetics, whose stall was just by London Bridge, "Oranges is high, sir." Yet he was selling the delicious fruit at "two a penny"; and tiny tamarind oranges are being cried on the streets five for a penny. Some months ago I bought near the Monument some of the largest and sweetest bananas I ever tasted for a penny apiece. Large lemons are to be had to day three for a penny; and it was only a few weeks since that the itinerants were offering sweet oranges six for a penny; sevent-two for a quarter of a dollar, think of that, and all good. The Londoners, however, are not great fruit-eaters.

Generations ago Covent Garden belonged to the Abbots of Westminster. The name had not then been corrupted, and people called it Convent Garden. Walter Savage Landor has described the change that has come over the place since the monks studied their missals in the church orchard: "The convent becomes a play-house; monks and nuns turn actors and actresse. The garden, formal and quiet, where a salad was cut for a Lady Abbess, and flowers were gesthered to adorn images, becomes a market

cording to Walford, used the site for a burying-ground. Then, and long after, Covent Garden WAS IN THE COUNTRY.

Mighty London had not encircled it. I can find no exact date of the market's establishment. Even at the beginning of the century, the arrangements were very primitive. The middle walk of the market, as we are told in "Old and New London," consisted of old, tumble-down shed-shops, though the fruit, flowers, and vegetables were excellent. Crockery-ware was sold in several of them. There were two medicalhers stores, where you could purchase leeches; and snalls, then employed to make broth for consumptive patients, were vended. Also, a well-known itinerant bird-merchant had a stall, where he sold larks, canaries, owls, parrots, and love-birds. The present market-buildings, by no means imposing, were erected in 1831 by the Duke of Bedford, the property having belonged to the Bedford family since 1562, when the Crown gave it to John Russell, Earl of Bedford, under the description of "Covent Garden, lying in the Parish of St. Martin's in the Fields next Charing Cross, with seven acres called Long Acre, of the yearly value of six pounds six shillings and eight pence." Six pounds six shillings and eight pence. "Six pounds six shillings and eight pence." Six pounds six shillings and eight pence. "Now Covent Garden is the richest appanage of the Ducal entity of Bedford, I wish, as another has wished, that you or I, my friend, had one tithe of the fat revenues that ooze from between the bricks of the Bedford estate. You should not dig nor I delve then. In the words of the author of "Twice Around the Clock," "We would drink brown ale, and pay the reckoning on the nail, and no man for debt should go to jail [that we could help] from Garryowen to Glory." A few years after the construction of the present building, open-air accommodations were provided on the roof, and now, as you enter the market, you can see the plants in picturesque lines apparently growing from out the roof. The area of the market is only about t

acres. In comparison with the requirements, the facilities at Covent Garden are ridiculously inadequate.

I was strongly tempted, when I commenced this letter, to ignore the markets at Covent Garden, and devote myself entirely to the literary and artistic history of the locality. Covent Garden undoubtedly possesses more literary memories than any other spot in modern or ancient London. During the whole of the two last centuries it was, in the words of "The Connoisseur," "the acknowledged region of gallantry, wit, and criticism." In the days of the first two Georges a concourse of literary characters and men of genius frequented the numerous coffee-houses, wine and cider cellars within its boundaries, such as probably never before met in any other one spot. All the famous men of the Augustan period of English literature gathered there. I wish I could enumerate half of them. There were Button's coffee-house, and the Bedford, and Tom's, and Will's, where came together celebrated actors, painters, and authors, whose names are as familiar to us as if their possessors were still in the flesh and electrifying us with their genius. In Covent Garden was the "Finish" tavern, the scene of so many encounters and disturbances. It was before this noisy hostelry that Richard Brinsley Sheridan, dramatist, wit, and member of Parliament, dead drunk in the gutter, told the watchman that his name was Wilberforce. Johnson first met Boswell in hostelry that Richard Brinsley Sheridan, dramatist, wit, and member of Parliament, dead drunk in the gutter, told the watchman that his name was Wilberforce. Johnson first met Boswell in Covent Garden, and there also poor Dryden was flogged within an inch of his life. Steele and Addison were nightly frequenters of its hospitable coffee-houses, where they wrote half their Tatlers and Spectators. When Voltaire lived in England Covent Garden was his chosen home. Turner painted in a street hard by. Wycherly lived in one of its houses; and Fielding wrote some of his most brilliant sketches in a little street running out of it. Wedgwood once claimed the locality for his home. So did Colly Cibber, and Churchill, and Bolingbroke, and Otway, and Hogarth, and Wilkes, and Garriek, and Foote. Sam Butler, author of "Hudibras," was so fond of the place that he chose it for his final resting-place. And Goldsmith, when he was not in Fleet street, could usually be found in the vicinity of Covent Garden. Pope knew every stone of the region; and so did Marvell, Congreve, and Young in their time. Indeed, the names

CROWD UPON MY MIND SO SWIFTLY, and with such utter disregard of chronological order, that I find myself hopelesly confused. St. Paul's Church in Covent Garden is a very mausoleum of great men. Inigo Jones built this iane for his patron, St. Paul of Bedford, in 1633. The Earl wanted a chapel for his parishloners, and told the famous artist and architect not to go to much expense in the building. "I would not have it much better than a barn," quoth the noble Earl. Answered Inigo, "Very well! You shall have the handsomest barn in England." Mr. Jesse, in his "London," says that there are more men of genius interred in the Covent-Garden St. Paul's than in any church in England, except Westminster Abbey. Butler rests there, according to his own appointment. There also lie Sir Peter Lely, the painter; and near him the well-known actor and wit who died

torical London that dear old Walter Thornbury begun, but did not live to complete. First there was

torical London that dear old Walter Thornbury begun, but did not live to complete. First there was

WILL'S,

the one of all the coffee-houses which in the Seventeenth and Eighteenth Centuries supplied the place in society now occupied by the modern club that holds the highest place in the literary history of London. John Dryden was the President of the assemblage of wits that met under its roof; and it was owing to his efforts, as Pope writes, that Will' won such high repute. Defoe, in one of his books, describes how this resort also stood high with the aristocracy of birth as well as of letters, who always visited it after the play. I presume, though, that the blue and green ribbons and stars were not allowed entrance into the little room on the first floor over which Dryden resided, for entrée to the company that met there was not readily granted. No mere pretenders to literature or writers of fugitive verses could obtain admittance. It was to Will's that Pope, when a mere child, induced his friends to carry him, that he might gaze on the great poet whose mantle he was destined in afterlife to wear. Ubiquitous Pepys was also among its frequenters. After the death of 'Dryden, when Pope ruled the Parnassus at Will's, Addison transferred the preëminence to

BUTTON'S COFFEE-HOUSE.

Here the brilliant author of "Cato" used to retreat "whenever he suffered any vexation from the Countess," and here every evening he would meet his friends, Dick Steele, Budzell, Carey, Davenant, and Philips. Pope was not a stranger either; and it was at Button's that Philips, as Dr. Johnson tells us, showed himself one of the genus viritabile by hanging up a rod with which be said he was going to chastise the little man of Twickenham. The conventional officers of the Guardian were likewise at this rendezvous, where the editor, erected at the entrunce a llon's head with a large mouth to receive contributions from young and inexperienced authors. Charles Johnson, famous for writing a play every year, was a daily attendant. At Button's,

MORTUARY.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ADRIAN, Mich., May 2.—The remains of the Hon. E. L. Clark were buried in Oakwood Ceme-tery this afternoon. The Rev. Mr. Price read the Episcopal service at the house. Gov. Cros well, Anson Backus, A. P. Wood, W. H. Waldby, W. S. Wilcox, George L. Crane, W. W. Luck, and W. S. Wilcox, George L. Crane, W. W. Luck, and F. R. Stebbins acted as pall-bearers. Deceased was an old and liberal member of the Order of Odd-Fellows, and lodges from Tecumseh, Blissfield, Morenci, Hudson, Jasper, and Weston, by invitation, assisted their brethren of Adrian Lodge in paying due respect to the memory of the departed. Attendance at the house was very large, and the funeral cortege exceptionally imposing.

A NARROW ESCAPE. Samuel Chambers, the assistant engineer at the Sherman House, had a very narrow escape

from a most terrible death yesterday afternoon.

After doing some work which had called him to
the fifth floor of the hotel, he desired to go down again by the freight elevator. He had the key to the elevator door in his pocket, and when he opened it and found that the elevator was not resting at the fifth floor landing he peered into the well beneath him to find out where it was. A sight of the concrete pavement at the base of the well, lying some ninety odd feet beneath him, showed him that the elevator was above him, and he started to quickly draw back, when, before the thought became action, he felt the bottom of the elevator softly touch the crown of his head. The elevator was moving slowly yet, there was no time in which to draw the head free from its pressure, and the horror-stricken man felt the ponderous car very slowly, yet very surely, pushing him down into the abyss which yawned beneath him. With the mad strength of despair he clutched the side-sill of the elevator door, his fingers clinging to the slight tenure with a grip of iron. As the elevator descended he shifted his hands along the sill and bent his body, not with any hope of salvation from the apparently inevitable doom, but with gain by the freight elevator. He had the key

the instinctive desire to put off as long as possible the agony of the final moment of surrender. Still slowly and surely the elevator-car descended until his body was bent double and his shifting hands had got within an inch or two of his feet. His right shoulder was being crushed by the weight upon it, and his chest was so contracted that breathing was all but an impossibility. Finally his hands and his feet met, and then one hand and then another gave way, and the poor fellow's suddenly-released body fell outwards into the elevator wall. It did not reach the concrete basement this trip, as the car, in the moment of his falling, caught his left ankle between itself and the floor, and the obstruction proved sufficient to stay its downward progress. Dangling thus by one foot, Chambers felt hope revive within him, and shouted lustily for help, which was not long in coming. The machinery connected with the elevator was stopped, bars were secured, and the elevator raised sufficiently to allow the unfortunate fellow to be lowered by a rope to the floor below, where he was taken in in safety. For a man who had passed through such a terrible experience, Chambers was neither so much hurt nor frightened as might be expected. His shoulder was considerably bruised, and his collar bone was dislocated, while the ankle which had borne the weight of the elevator-car, togother with that of his pendent body, was very badly mashed. No bones were broken, however, and Chambers wifked down stairs to the engine-room, where a surgeon attended to his wounds, and prondunced them serious but not dangerous.

LOCAL CRIME.

"PATSY DEVINE."

There was a little flurry about the Armory yesterday over the man Devine, alias Coyne, who is locked up there for the Goodfellow murder at Bloomington in last August. The prisoner insists that he is plain Thomas Coyne and not Patay Devine. A person whose name the police refuse to give, most likely because he is a spy or a "give-away" in their employ, called to see Devine yesterday. He approached the cell, stuck his hand gingerly through the bars, and called the prisoner by the familiar name of Patsy. The prisoner shook the proferred hand, and had a short parley with the man, which was listened to by a policeman stowed away in a dark corner. This policeman, formerly of the opinion that the prisoner was not Devine, changed his mind. A reporter who saw Coyne shortly after this interview found him cool and collected. His visitor alleged that he used to work with Devine on a farm near Alton, and claimed to identify him as the man he knew as Devine. "But before he left me," said Coyne, "he acknowledged that he was not sure, as I looked older than Devine. He also charged me with being an acquaintance of John Lamb and 'Sheeney' George, in jail here for murder, I believe, but I never heard these names until he mentioned them to me. Neither have I ever served time at Jefferson City, Mo., as he alleges. I was never there in my iffe." "PATSY DEVINE."

my life."

The prisoner talks freely in this strain, uses no slang, and seems not to understand slang forms that every thief knows and cannot avoid using. His manner is convincing that he is not Patsy Devine, and hence not the man wanted for the murder. Perhaps, however, he is only a clever artist in dissimulation.

The Central Station detectives yesterday run in for vagrancy Sam Hannah and Charles Anderson. Both are incorrigible criminals, and have served two terms at Joliet, whence they were liberated only recently. The former is quite a poet in his way, and achieved a great reputation for his Penitentiary sonnets a few years ago. Stephen B. Burchill, a teamster, 23 years of age, is at the West! Madison Street Station age, is at the West' Madison Street Station charged with stealing a horse and light wagon from Otto & Kahweiler, of No. 230 Blue Island avenue. The men board in the same house near the corner of Despiaines and Adams streets, and Barchill yesterday became intoxicated, because of the death of a child in the house. The complainants simply want to know what he did with the rig, and this he was unable or unwilling to tell them at the time he was locked up.

tell them at the time he was locked up.

Alexander McCaughen, charged with stealing two boxes of eigars found in his possession, and which were identified by Rudolph Seifert, of No. 183 Clark street; Daniel Slattery and Frank Miligan, members of the Fourteenth street band of thieves, who were caught at 3 o'clock yesterday morning just after they had burglarized the saloon of Charles Berger, No. 714 State street, of a small quantity of liquor and eigars; William Heideberg, assaulting H. Stern and chipping a piece off his nose; Gustav Ruentz, making threats and assaulting John Bein, of No. 28 Rumsey street, because of a petty neighborhood quarrel; Thomas Harris, alias "Skinny" Hopkins, a troublesome youngster, disorderly and resisting Officer G. A. Bender.

Don't run down a policeman, for you are lia-

a respectable young man. Neither of the three are booked, and so cannot be bailed. Mr. Clark acknowledges having run over Officer Parker, but says there were extenuating circumstances, which no one but himself could mention. He met the women at the corner of Randolph and Peoria streets, and, seeing; them in a sad plight owing to their horse balking, he attempted to aid them. Not succeeding after some few trials, owing to the women having little or no knowledge of driving, he jumped into the buggy and offered to drive them home. The horse acted stubborn all the way along, and just as the accident occurred the Galloway woman had lashed the animal into a rapid gait. The officer got off the front platform of the car, and it was chiefly through his own carelesness and short-sightedness that he was run down.

CANADA.

Brazilian Steamers-The High Com-

missioner to Great Britain—Apples and the "National Policy."

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribana.

MONTREAL, May 2.—Now that the line of steamers between Canada and Brazil can be regarded as an established fact, a number of Montreal

merchants and manufacturer's are taking measures to extend their trade to that Empire. Two gentimem leave for Brazil, with numerous commissions, by the first steamer sailing from Montreal. Mr. Bentley, Brazilian Consul, writes: "I expect the Brazilian steamers will start in the course of three months, probably in less time. They will start from Montreal or Halifax, they are the west Indies, Pernambuch, Babia, Bid. James and the standard of the same route." The Government heaturn by the same route." The Government heaturn by the same route." The Government heaturn by the same route." Special Dispatch to The Chicase Tribusa. Ortawa, May 2.—In the House of Commons, on the bill appointing a High Commissioner of Canada to Great Britain coming up, an interesting discussion took place. Sir John Macdonaid explained the provisions of the bill; and, alluding to the salary of \$1,000. He claimed the appointment would effect a large financial savings to the salary of \$1,000. He claimed the appointment would effect a large financial saving the constitutional government in making the appointment first, and asking Parliament afterward to raitly it. Having humorous and previous to his departure, and his laudation of the Beaconsheid Government, which Government afterward to raitly it. Having humorous and previous to his departure, and his laudation of the Beaconsheid Government, which Government, on arriving in London, he found in a previous to his departure, and his laudation of the Beaconsheid Government, which Government, on arriving in London, he found in a previous to his departure, and his laudation of the Beaconsheid Government, which Government, on arriving in London, he found in a previous to his departure, and his laudation of the Beaconsheid Government, which Government, on arriving in London, he found in a previous to his departure, and his laudation of the Branch an

that such cases as may arise can be tried in Manitoba or Ontario. This step has be sented to by the Attorney-General of Om The Minister of Finance somewhat a the House by intimating that a certain p tion in regard to the duty on apples could entertained, because one of the objects "N.P." was to foster the production of in Canada.

Maple-sugar made from the sap of a tree in Williamstown, Vt., at the roots of which the brine from the farmer's beef and pork barrels had been emptied last autumn, was so salty as to be worthless.

DEATHS.

By Wateriown (N. Y.) papers please copy.

BHACKETT—Willie Hutchings Bracket, only discontinuous copy.

BHACKETT—Willie Hutchings Bracket, only discontinuous copy.

BHACKETT—Willie Hutchings Bracket, only discontinuous copy.

BRACKETT—Willie Hutchings Bracket, only discontinuous copy.

BRACKETT—Willie Hutchings Bracket, only discontinuous copy.

BRACKETT—Willie Hutchings Bracket, only discontinuous copy.

Funeral 2 p. m., Monday, May 2 to Graceland.

MARSTON—May 1, 4 p. m., at 20 West Latentinuous copy.

HEBENER—May 2, at No. 4 Groveland-copy.

BRACKETT — May 2, at No. 4 Groveland-copy.

BRACKETT — May 2, at No. 4 Groveland-copy.

KING—May 1, at 115 South Peoria-st. William 2 Hebener, aged 7 years, beloved father of May 1 Hebener, aged 77 years, beloved father of May 1 Hebener, aged 77 years, beloved father of May 1 Hebener, aged 77 years, beloved father of May 1 Hebener, aged 77 years, beloved father of May 1 Hebener, aged 77 years, beloved father of May 1 Hebener, aged 77 years, beloved father of May 1 Hebener, aged 77 years, beloved father of May 1 Hebener, aged 77 years, beloved father of May 1 Hebener, aged 77 years, beloved father of May 1 Hebener, aged 77 years, beloved father of May 1 Hebener, aged 77 years, beloved father of May 1 Hebener, aged 77 years, beloved father of May 1 Hebener, aged 77 years, beloved father of May 1 Hebener, aged 77 years, beloved father of May 1 Hebener, aged 77 years, beloved father of May 1 Hebener, aged 77 years, beloved father of May 1 Hebener, aged 77 years, beloved father of May 1 Hebener, aged 77 years, beloved father of May 1 Hebener, aged 77 years, beloved father of May 1 Hebener, aged 77 years, beloved father of May 1 Hebener, aged 77 years, beloved father of May 1 Hebener, aged 77 years, beloved father of May 1 Hebener, aged 77 years, beloved father of May 1 Hebener, aged 77 years, beloved father of May 1 Hebener, aged 77 years, beloved father of May 1 Hebener, aged 77 years, beloved father of May 1 Hebener, aged 77 years, beloved father of May 1 Hebener, aged 77 ye

al at 11 o'clock a. m. Monday, May 1, from No. 16 Henry-st.
CURRIER—May I, 1890, at Sycamore. Ill., 2. W. Onrier. M. D., formerly of Chicago, aged & years.
His sudden and unexpected death will cast a degloom over the entire community where he lived,
being a physician of great promise.

EF Ogdensburg and Potsdam (N. Y.) papers plane

eral from residence, 107 Sedgwick-st., by cars in Funeral from residence, all codgwick-st, bycan be Calvary Cemetery.

MOLTER—Sunday, May 2, at his late residence. It Cyrbourn-place, George C. Molter, seed of years.

Funeral Tuesday, May 4, at 2 p. m. to Greenland.

SEAVER—Sunday, May 2, of typhoid-faver, Loss G. Seaver, and Harriet H. and the late Charles H. Seaver, aged Il years and Il months.

Funeral at II a. m. Tuesday, May 4 from residence of West Jackson-st., to Rosehill.

A LL MEMBERS OF COMMITTERS AFFOURTH to make arrangements for Decoration Day arequested to be present without fall Wednesday eraing, May & at the Palmer House. BISHOP SAMUEL FALLOWS WILL COMPE the noon prayer-meeting in Lower Parell PHE YOUNG MEN'S GOSPEL MEETING WIT be held in Lower Farwell Hall to-night. Mr. I. befebaugh, of the Forty-serenth-s. Prestyles thurch, will make a short address. THE REGULAR MONTHLY MEETING OF THE Asylum Tuesday, May 8, at 4 p. m. The Trustee wheet at 7.50 p. m., at the same place. THE BOARD OF OFFICERS OF THE REC Regiment will bold their monthly meeting at of therman House Clab Rooms this evening at 0 felic for general business, and to hold an elaciton for dicettenant-Colonel, vice Rend, resigned.

AUCTION SALES.

By GEO. P. GORE & CO., RECULAR TRADE SALE DRY GOODS Tuesday, May 4, 9:30 a. m. CLOTHING,

Ladles' Linen Suits, Hats, Case, Ladles' White Wear, Alpaces, Ribbons, Straw Goods, Shawis, Table Oil Cloths, Cutlery, etc., etc.

BANKRUPT STOCK CENERAL DRY GOODS, including an invoice Short End Cloths.

GEO. P. GORE & CO. Aschmens.

At Auction. Wednesday, May 5, at 9:30 a. m., Largest and Most Varied Stock

BOOTS & SHOES Yet offered this season.

The manufacturers are calling for their money, these goods must be sold without any reserve. In addition to our regular stock, we shall sell a

FINE STOCK

Orde

Twenty-

Made materi Prices Loca larger

Grand

TEND

TENDERS

BANKRUPT RETAILER! Which will furnish an unusually fine chance for all buyers. Catalogues and goods ready for impectate Monday and Tuesday.

GEO. P. GORE & CO. By POMEROY & CO.

Elegant Household FURNITURE At Marble-Front Residence, 171 South Ashland-av., Monday morning, May 3, 10 a.m. The entire Furniture of above house, consisting a lessant Marble-Top Chamber Sets, Terry at Barrioth Parior Sets, Splendid Body Brussel Consideration of the Sets of the Sets

Siegant Sideboard Furniture, Son, auditors, aut Dining-Room Furniture, Son, auditors, aut. POMEROY & CO., Auditors, Pomeroy, Stoves, etc., etc., POMEROY & CO., Auditors, Pomeroy, Stoves, etc., etc., Pomeroy, and St. Handolphia. No. 84 Twenty-sixth-st. NEAR INDIANA-AV.,

Monday Morning, May 3, 10 a. m., The entire Purniture of above Deciling, consisting of Good, Well-Conditioned Furniture, consisting of Marble and Walnut Chamber Sets, Parlor Set, Brussels and Wool Curpts, Dining-Room and Kitchen Furniture, Desteads, Beds, and Bedding, Crockery, &c.

By HENRY & HATCH,

LARGE AUCTION SALE Boots, Shoes. & Slippers, TUESDAY, May 4 Another Large and Splendid Lot of MANUFACTURERS' SAMPLES,

Shoe Manufacturer's Stock, Consisting in part of Howe Sewing Machine. Sois and Upper Leather Spittters. Show Cases, Screen. Is Show Carloons, Fug. Floats, Crimping Books, Avrings, Signs, Settees. Also casoried stock of a Retail Book and Shoe Person WEDNESDAY, MAY 5,

RECULAR TRADE SALE DRY COODS! CLOTHING, FUR and WOOL HATS, STRAW GOODS, SILKS, LINENS, NOTIONS, SEC.

Also the Entire Retail Stock of Gents' Fu AT 10 O'CLOCK A. M. HENRY & HATCH, A.